The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,594—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy......................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1879, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 26th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ....Rs. 500
Second Class passage ...... ,, 335

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the h September.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. Marussig, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailling.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially [illegible] are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had [illegible]

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay, 28th May [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd Aug.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

EXTRA STEAMER TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

THE P. & O. COMPANY will despatch their Steamer SUNDA, 1,704 Tons, 300 H. P., Captain J. REEVES, as above on the 5th proximo.

For Freight apply to

A. TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NITEDAL TANDSTICKORS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at Grant Road, near the Two Tanks, on account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally—Ex Ship Eagle

559 ex 101-50, 41 cases Nitedal Tandstickors.
V B

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the following jewellery belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzdur :—

1 Earring set with brilliants and emeralds.
1 Pair emerald earrings.
1 Head ornament set with diamonds.
1 Pearl necklet.
1 Pair pearl bracelets.
1 Loose diamond.
1 Lady's gold watch.
1 Gold Albert chain with locket and key.
1 Child's cap embroidered with pearls.
28 Gold beads.
Now on view.

SALE OF BOATS AND SCREW JACKS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bay, opposite the Fort Market, on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned boats and screw jacks belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Lawrence Lawson, viz. :—

1 Sailing Boat about 31 feet long by 8½ feet broad with masts anchor, &c.
1 Jolly Boat about 15½ feet long by 3¾ feet.
30 Screw Jacks of different sizes.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 155, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a light and handsome English-built canoe shaped barouche, a strong grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, a cow with calf, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the late Jaicore, widow of Hurjeevundas Sakerchund, deceased the mortgagors.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Kalbadavee Road, in the island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, Registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 714, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under 81, but originally under No. 5, and 7, and containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth and one hundred and twenty feet in length or 406 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Owulwady lane, on or towards the west by the Kalbadavee Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Moyaram Samuldas, and on or towards the south by the house of Jatha Tricum, and which said house was formerly and now in the occupation of abovenamed mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D
S & Co. 154—1 case thread ex s.s. "India."

A D—81—1 case cotton caps ex s.s. "Belona."

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosun Ally—

A T R—105—1 case surface buttons ex s.s. "Lumley Castle."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF BHOOJ STEAM FLOUR MILL AT DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Mill, by order of whom it may concern and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Chandoobhoy Heerjee, the following :—

Horizontal and vertical small engines, boiler with fittings, W. I. Chimney, 3 iron tanks, 2 pairs grinding mills, shifting machines, brass steam cocks, 1 water meter with piping, beam scale with weights, shower bath, 3½ and 4ft. grinding stones (spare.)

SALE OF Hosiery, Boiler Bricks, and unserviceable materials, at the Mandvie Spinning Weaving and Press Company, Limited, at Elphinstone Bunder, near Prince's Dock.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above Mills by order of the Official Liquidator, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following :—

A quantity of grey and white hoses, half hoses, and night caps of different sizes, unfinished stock and tubes for hoses and caps.

A quantity of boiler bricks, old iron, unserviceable stores and bobbins, iron pipes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Grey Madapollams.
5 Bales Grey T Cloth.
1 Bale Grey Dhoties.
6 cwts. iron wire.
Few setts of Japanned travelling tin boxes.

On account of Cursondas Soorjee by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

B
R 1431—1 Bale Grey Dhoties 2 Pinchers.
D

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1879.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,

(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	,, 480
Orchestra Stall	,, 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

IS PORTABLE, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF

Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ......Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash....... 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATON of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8 8
Pints ,, ,, ,, 5 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES—TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE Undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange, to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport, as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at the cost of one word. Their Code now in use has thousands of words each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. Secresy guaranteed. Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay, and 113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus :—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bed-"ding. I can't speak too highly of it. 'K———'s, "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to 'all sportsmen."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

A llo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER SPORTS—Entries CLOSE positively on WEDNESDAY at 6 p.m.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, an UPPER-STORIED HOUSE at Bellasis Road, near the Byculla Club. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

NO. 9, FORBES STREET, FORT, next door to Rogers & Co., PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. D. MUNDAY.

WANTED, an ENGINEER who has a thorough knowledge of Hydraulic Presses and Engines. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

CLERK WANTED, Parsee or Eurasian preferred. Age about 30. Rapid and neat handwriting and thorough knowledge of English indispensable. Salary liberal. Apply MERCHANT, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

OLD TOM—SWAINE BOORD & Co.'s—FOR SALE at Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to THOS. H. MOORE & Co., 6, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND DUMPY LEVEL with a 14 feet Telescopic Levelling Staff, in perfect order. Rs. 150 complete. Apply to THACKER & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, a Stylish Miniature Brougham, with a good looking young Grey Arab Horse and set of English Plated Harness. Apply "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 12 As. per lb. HAM, a fresh supply, 14 As. per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized, 5, 6, or 7 Bottles. From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs, Sets of 3 in cases. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining. Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate, From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair or in set of 4, From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate, From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelors' Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.

Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover. From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Mounted Drawing Papers.
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Tracing Cloth.
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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
il Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

⁂ *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

Architectural, Artistic, and Sanitary,

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

RAIN Water Pipes and Gutters; Ridge Plates; Terminals, Bannerets, Weathervanes, Cresting, Railing, Gates, Balusters, Spiral Stairs, Grilles, Panels, Window-guards, Balconies, and Tomb Rails; Columns, Pilasters, Brackets, Spandrils, Trusses, Dormer Windows, Cupolas and Domelight Frames; Lamp Pillars, Standards, Brackets and Lanterns; Desk, Bench, Table, Chair, and Settee Standards; Drinking Fountains, Baths, Wash-hand Basins, and Water Troughs; Urinals, Water Closets, Ordure Closets and Ashbins; Sinks and Pumps; Conservatories, Forcing Houses, Winter Gardens, Verandahs, Porches, Corridors, Arcades, Shop and Warehouse Fronts, Covered Ways, Ornamental semi-enclosing Screens, Airing and Refreshment Stalls, Smoking Divans, Waiting Rooms, Belfries, Turrets, Spires, Clock and Water Towers, Pavilions, Bandstands, Arbours, Garden Entrances, Screens, &c., Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description.

Illustrated CATALOGUE, Price List, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month includin syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 1 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July, 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ON and after this date the business of this Society will be conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed.

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

Bombay, 28th July 1879.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Do. do.	,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats	,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for	Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for	Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

WATERPROOFS.

REMAINDER OF STOCK
AT
HALF PRICES.

Original Price.	White.	Present Price.
Rs. 13-8	Thin Coat	Rs. 6-12
,, 17-8	Stout Coat	,, 8-12
,, 20-0	Thin Cape	,, 10-0
,, 25-0	Stout Cape	,, 12-8
,, 30-0	Double Substance	,, 15-0
,, 4-8	Thin Leggings	,, 2-4
,, 7-8	Stout Leggings	,, 3-12
,, 3-8	Cap and Curtain	,, 1-12

WATSON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Per Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 3, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.

AROMATIQUE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.

MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.

EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.

PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

No		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

PIPES, CASES, HOLDERS, COMPANIONS, CHUKMUKS, CHIBOUKS, POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel the Bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. Moorehouse Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, known as COLABA CASTLE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, lately vacated by J. M. Sloater, Esq., now put in thorough repair, painted and varnished. It is also fitted out with English W.C. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150. It has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, on account of the GUNESH CHATURTHI HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. H. SLIGHT,
For Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th August 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy :—

A Bungalow and out-houses with 30,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. Maxwell Melvill.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,295 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq., known as SOMERSET HOUSE.

A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.

Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

29th March, 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION, and the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS. } Official Liquidators.

THE above named Official Liquidators INVITE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Companies' Mills.

For particulars and conditions of sale and abstracts of title, application can be made to the Official Liquidators at No. 28, Apollo Street, or to the undersigned at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Official Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offers.

No offer will be received later than NOON of THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

Dated this 12th day of August 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators above-named.

MANGALORE TILES, BRICKS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORING AND VENTILATING TILES, TUBES, &c.

MANGALORE TILES having been in use for upwards of ten years, are found to protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm and dust. These Tiles, being thoroughly compressed, exclude the damp effectually. The Timber of the roof is thus kept dry and far better preserved than when covered with Native Tiles.

The constant *shifting* requisite with Native Tiles is with these Tiles quite unnecessary, while on account of their *lightness*, great saving is effected in the timber of the roof.

Our Tiles bearing the impression

BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS,
MANGALORE, 1865,

are alone genuine, and are unsurpassed, in point of economy, durability, and elegance, by any other manufacture.

These Tiles are largely used in the Public Works Department, Railways, and other public buildings. Contracts for fixed periods entered into, Estimates furnished, and Illustrated Price Lists sent free on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

WE have a very great variety of these useful articles in stock, and at every price from the least expensive and simple, to the costly and most elaborate. Of late, patterns generally have much improved; and, as regards Gentlemen's Pencil Cases, compactness and strength have been much more studied than ornamentation. Some very novel and fanciful designs have lately been produced for Ladies' Chatelaines. Our illustrations cover a very wide range, and include every variety of Pen and Pencil Case now in fashion. With a Gold Pencil Case we invariably present a box of leads suitable for it. Many of the Silver ones contain a reservoir filled with leads. Morocco Cases to hold good pencil cases can be supplied at a small charge.

All Pen and Pencil Cases sold by us either bear our own name, or those of well-known makers. This will be a sufficient guarantee of their quality.

GOLD PENCIL CASES,
PLAIN DEAD GOLD,
Rs. 14, 22, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75.

ENGINE TURNED.
Rs. 14, 22, 25, 35, 45, 50 and 55.

FLUTED.
Rs. 10, 14, 22, 40 and 85.

ENGRAVED.
Rs. 16, 22, 25, 32, 36 and 65.

ENAMELLED OR SET WITH GEMS.
From Rs. 70 to 140.

IVORY CROSS PENCIL CASE.
Silver Mounts. Rs. 5.
Gold Mounts. Rs. 12.

BRASS HEADED NAIL PENCIL CASE.
In solid Silver. Rs. 8.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR PENCIL CASE.
With double action movement. It merely requires a turn to adjust it once a month.
In solid Silver. Rs. 13.
In solid Gold. Rs. 45.

THE CLEOPATRA NEEDLE PENCIL CASE.
In solid Silver. Rs. 25.

CUP AND BALL PENCIL CASE.
Appropriate for Watch Chain or Chatelaine. When not in use the ball securely fastens in the cup.
In solid Silver. Rs. 22.

SODA WATER BOTTLE PENCIL CASE.
With "Thornhill's Soda Water" in raised letters.
In solid Silver. Rs. 24.

REGISTERED "PEG TOP" PENCIL CASE.
For Chatelaine or Watch Chain.
In Silver. Rs. 22.
In Gold. Rs. 45.

REGISTERED CROQUET MALLET PENCIL CASE.
In Gold and with an enamelled Band. Rs. 23 and 50.

TOOTH PICKS.
In great variety, Best Gold and First Class Workmanship.

They can be had in rich coloured DEAD GOLD or FLUTED or ENGRAVED, or ENGINE TURNED. Rs. 18 each.

TOOTH PICKS, Gold, plain or fanciful, and to suspend from Watch Chain, or for the pocket. Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.

DITTO SILVER, Porcupine Quill, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, &c. Re. 1-8 to Rs. 8.

Rampart Row. August 6th, 1879.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH AUGUST 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ½ lower at 97⅝; French Rentes ½ higher at 117; Enfaced Rupee Paper unchanged at 78½ for Fours, and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed is quieter, Rapeseed quiet at a partial decline of 6d. per quarter to arrive in both.

Piece Goods in Manchester, Reuter reports steady, but private advices we hear call prices advancing. The market, however, is undoubtedly irregular at the best, some kinds of which production latterly has been light being very firm, while other cloths can be bought at previous prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong, the sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot quotations remain unchanged with the exception of Mid. Orleans and Good Oomra, which are 1-16d. per lb. higher. From New York, prices again come higher, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 11¼ to 11⅜ cents, and November shipment from 10·24 to 10·27 cents per lb.

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has advanced from 51⅝d. to 51 13-16d. per oz., but from private sources we do not hear of any change, so that the actual position probably is 51¾d. buyers, 51⅞d. per oz. sellers.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at a recovery of 1-32 in rates, and although an extremely limited business has been done, the market has remained steady at this level during the day. As usual the market will be guided by the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-morrow, but it is impossible as yet to form an approximate idea as to the result, although symptoms at the moment are firm. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 29-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 8 5-32d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8¼d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8 3-16d. „
France 3 „ „ ...2·12½ to 2·13 „

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to be depressed by the advices from Calcutta where a tendency to dearer money has lowered quotations to Rs. 93⅞ for Fours and Rs. 100¼ for Fours-and-a-half. Here money is easy, but the market is bound to follow Calcutta to some extent, and although there are not many sellers, quotations have declined to Rs. 94 for Fours and Rs. 100½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES remain quiet in the extreme and very few transactions are passing. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent lower at Rs. 660. In Land Companies there is no change, and in Press shares the only movement is a recovery of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally quiet, and the only changes to notice are, an advance of Rs. 5 in Oriental and a decline of like extent in Manockjee Petit.

COTTON has been decidedly firmer to-day. On the strength of the Liverpool advices dealers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and there has been some little business doing for export on this basis. We hear of purchases of about 300 bales bareby Good Akote at Rs. 215 to Rs. 215½, 200 bales Fully Good Fair Omra at Rs. 213, and 200 bales Good Fair at Rs. 208 per candy. Stocks of decent quality are now being reduced to very small limits, and with any thing like an active demand for export in addition to the buying of the local mills we might look for a further rise in values. We quote:—

Good Omra .... Rs. 217 per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do .... „ 213 „
G. F. do .... „ 208 „
Good Dhollera (nominal). „ 219 „
F. G. F. do .... „ 214 „
G. F. do .... „ 208 „

SEEDS are firm and owing to limited stocks show an upward tendency. We now quote:—Linseed, Rs. 7-1; Gujarat Rapeseed, Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. For Liverpool by steam we still quote 22s. 6d. and by sail 20s. per ton. For the Mediterranean ports, rates are steadily giving way, 22s. 6d. for Genoa and Marseilles and 20s. for Trieste and Venice payable here being the current quotations.

PIECE GOODS remain very quiet so far as regards ready business from the bazaar, but dealers continue to operate pretty freely to arrive at quite previous rates.

COALS remain quiet and unchanged with no fresh business reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	123
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	109

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	25
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	80 do	250
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	180
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s*	490

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	,000	all	15 ps*	830
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred [illegible]	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	1,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	Nil	62
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do	695
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	505
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	175
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	360
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	740
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	do	752½
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	560
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	825
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	980
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	Nil	860
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	85
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	560
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	545
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	40
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	450
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	do	710
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Noriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Sursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,880
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,800
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p.ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1250	100	100	10 p.s.	116
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	460
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p.s.	270
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p.ct	10
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p.s.	15
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p.s.	915 ex div.
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	100
Treacher and Co.	1,890	500	all	62½ p.s.	650
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	p.ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. AUGUST, 1,028 tons, Captain G. Bjerk, will sail to-day for Coconada, via Masulipatam, in ballast.

THE SHIP KINROSS, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Hancock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (17th May), with a cargo of 2,102 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Armandy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mrs. Stuart and infant, and 20 deck passengers.

THE SHIP MOHUR, 1,413 tons, Captain W. Clarke, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool (5th May), with a cargo of 2,043 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Australia, 3,664 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (7th August), via Galle, with China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai, Mr. J. M. Silas. From Yokohama—Mr. M. deBraganza. From Singapore.—Mr. Fazulbhoy Abdoola, Mr. F. H. Cassumbhoy, Mr. Abdoolally, Mr. Mahomed Y. Augullie, Mr. Noor Mahomed, and Captain J. Gray. From Galle.—Mr. J. Laugham. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—784 packages tea, 2 packages sample, and 90 packages silk. From Hongkong.—195 cases glass bangles, 39 boxes silk piecegoods 647 packages silk, 500 cases cassia, 52 packages sundries, 400 bottles quicksilver, 8 cases chinaware, 200 slabs copper, 666 packages tea, 9 cases beads, 25 packages aniseed, 104 cases vermillion, 9 cases brass leaves, 6 cases white copper, 2 packages arsenic, 13 packages silk waste, 285 boxes specie, 2 boxes rupees, 2 boxes gold leaves, and 7 boxes gold coins. From Singapore.—3 cases wearing apparel, 125 cases benzoin, 3 baskets fruits, 2 cases books, 71 bags coffee, 4 packages specie, 2 pieces E. teeth, 12 packages nutmegs, 2 cases mace and 1 bag peas. From Penang—1 case apparel, 5 cases benzoin, and 2 packages mangoostan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Mohur	Clarke	Liverpool, May 5.
19	Australia (s)	Cates	Calcutta, Aug 7.
	Kinross	Hancock	Liverpool, May 17.
	Calder (s)	Ormandy	Bussorah, Aug 4.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Winona	Bray	Singapore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Australia, to Southampton.
Steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

The Steamer August, Bjerk, to Coconada, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Cuma Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Dunphail Castle—50 drums linseed oil, Essoofally Sumsood; 75 drums linseed oil, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Kashgar s—100 boxes candles, Easboy Tyebally; 20 cases glassware, Essa Cassum.
Hydaspis s—10 cases claret, Eduljee Wookerjee Son.
Dewa Gungadhur—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bangalore s—2 cases glass beads, Vinay and Co.
Surat s—2 cases glass beads, Vinay and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—420 bales papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—98 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Manilla s—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—52 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—110 bales cotton, Goculdass Jaithanee; 3 bales cotton and 862 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 23 bales wool, Cooper Landing Co.
Italia s—70 tons bones, J C Stuart; 45 bales wool, Narronjee Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Burmah s—22 bundles E teeth, M Mackenzie and Co.
Australia s—2,025 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 55 cwts sandalwood and 30 cwts buffalo horns, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 179 bales senna, 100 bales cotton, 1 bale fibre, 127 packages coffee and 24 packages ginger, P and O S N Co; 34 cwts M of P shells, Vussondass Purusram; 15 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Hassum Oomer; 25 cwts deer horns, Abdoola Mahamed; 390 cwts buffalo horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 2,991 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 5 bales woolen and cotton carpets, Cassumally Ally Ruza; 9 bales leather, Edward Bates and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—180 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 110 bale cotton, Heeralall Ramgopall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Neave, Captain, 18th Cavalry, on leave, from Umballa.
Evans, Lieut, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Sialkot.
Parkinson, Lieut, 90th Regt, on duty, from Fyzabad.
Abbott, Captain, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Simla.
Elliot, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.

AUGUST 19.

Porter, Lieut, 28th Punjaub N I, on leave, from Koorum.
Brand, Surg Major, from leave, from Poona.
Sawyer, Lieut, 81st Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Stokes, Captain, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 19.

Buggs, Surg, on duty, to Surat.
Rankin, Captain, Bengal Army, from leave, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 9.)

Mr Henley, Assistant Superintendent of the Ceylon Telegraphs, is allowed furlough for one year.

Captain Dalrymple, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Nelson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

Mr Lamb, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Office of the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

Lieut Rice, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Division, Military Works, to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, Military Works.

Privilege leave for two and a half months is granted to Mr Bromley, Executive Engineer, attached to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Captain Maitland, Executive Engineer, Sialkot Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Captain Nicholson, Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut Kunhardt, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow.

Mr Carter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave.

Mr Denne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section, to the Western System, River Conservancy Division.

Mr Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway, Northern Section.

Erratum—In this Office Notification No 44, dated 3rd May 1879, for "with effect from the 1st May 1879," read "with effect from the forenoon of 8th May 1879."

Mr Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was granted three months' language leave.

Mr Duns, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch Division, is granted privilege leave for three months.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 16.)

Mr Bartlett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, will revert to an Assistant Commissionership of the II Class, and remain attached to the Wardha district.

Mr Ismay, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, II Class, will revert to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, III Class.

Surgeon Browne, Civil Surgeon of Wardha, having returned from Field Service, is posted to the Hoshangabad district.

Notification No 1094, dated 4th March 1879, for "24th ultimo" read.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Dadaji Jaiwant, Tahsildar, 1st Class, Wardha district.

Mr Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in these Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr Hurst, Head Quarters Inspector, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Chanda.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr Moore, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nagpur district.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug. 14.)

Mr Wilson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Delhi and Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major Harington, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgeon Stoker is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Attock.

Mr Oman, Professor, Government College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter, Punjab.

Captain Massy, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgeon-Major G Thomson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon and posted to Gurdaspur.

The services of Surgeon-Major T Ringer, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Gurdaspur (Dalhousie), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr Dane, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, is placed on special duty and attached to the Punjab Civil Secretariat, which he has joined at Simla.

Mr Trotter, Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr Miller, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.

Captain Macpherson, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Karnal.

Major Swinton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Swat River Canal Division, is transferred to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Major Swinton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed two months and twenty-six days' privilege leave.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 16th August, 1879.

1. Captain and Adjutant Stokes will proceed to Bombay on duty travelling to and from Poona at the public expense as per Government Resolution No. 1266 dated 19th March 1879.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	3-30 P.M.	...
Kurrachee	„ 22	8-0 A.M.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 26	1-0 P.M.	2-0 p.m.
China	Sept. 1	5-0 P.M.	5-30 p.m.
Australia	„ 12	3-45 P.M.	4-15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion	Aug. 22	3-30 P.M.	...
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 22	3-30 P.M.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Friday..................Aug. 22.
„ ....Sept. 19.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Tuesday, during the monsoon, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Monday .... Sept. 1.
„ .... „ 15.
„ .... „ 30.

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a. m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p. m. Mail Train, as formerly.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Friday.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..............................24th, 8h. 3·0m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Wed. 20	......	5 44	6 23	0 33 m 0 50 a	6 39 m 7 4 a
Th. 21	......	5 44	6 22	1 14 m 1 23 a	7 16 m 7 40 a
Fri. 22	......	5 44	6 21	1 55 m 1 57 a	7 55 m 8 20 a
Sat. 23	......	5 44	6 20	2 48 m 2 35 a	8 42 m 9 7 a
Sun. 24	11 Sunday after Trinity St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	3 44 m 3 21 a	9 35 m 10 5 a
Mon. 25	......	5 45	6 19	5 0 m 4 17 a	10 44 m 11 14 a
Tues. 26	......	5 45	6 18	6 25 m 5 48 a	0 12 a ......

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.
Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SARGENT—August 15th, at Bombay, of congestion of the brain, after three days' illness (Daisy) Constance Elizabeth Susannah, only and tenderly loved child of Mr. W. H. Sargent, aged nearly 13 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PATERSON—August 11th, at Ajmir, the wife of R. S. Paterson, of a daughter.

WILSON—August 15th, at Lucknow, the wife of Arthur Ross Wilson, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1879.

THE impertinent manner in which certain classes of educated natives now criticise the action of Government, led as they are by men like Mr. John Bright and by Indian newspapers like the Calcutta *Statesman* and recently the Bombay *Times*, is becoming insupportable. In March last Lord Lytton administered to the Bengal section of the class in question a snubbing, for which it had long been preparing and which it much required. These people, above all the rest of the population of India, have benefited from British rule. In days gone by, they were utterly helpless to defend themselves; but now, under the protection of our Government, they are allowed to accumulate wealth, to attain importance, and to obtain a high class education at a cost to themselves of next to nothing. They occupy important positions under Government; they monopolise the loaves and fishes of the Government service; and they escape their share of taxation in a manner which of themselves, and under any rule except the present, they would never have accomplished; and, although physically and morally they represent the most inferior and insignificant of the races in India under us, they take rank among the leading men of the country, and aim at nothing less than to supplant altogether that English element in the Government to which they owe everything. We build schools and erect colleges which are filled with Brahmins and Baboos, who, as soon as they can string a sentence or two of English together, begin forthwith to abuse the race and the Government to which, as we have said, they owe all. Nothing that the Paramount Power can do pleases these men; and even the recent rules for the increased employment of natives in the Civil Service have been received, as we expected they would be, in a carping and irreconcileable spirit. Yesterday, we reproduced an article from the *Times*, which dealt with and criticised the new Civil Service rules in a fair and impartial spirit. The English journal, referring to the natural claims of natives of India to be admitted to a share of employment in the government of the country, points out the great difficulties that have been, and are now in the way of an extension of that principle; but concludes by wishing the new experiment every success, rejoicing that the conditions on which it has been tried should have been made public at a time when it is sought to persuade us that England is unmindful of her duties to India. In India, the Anglo-Indian Press has been not less impartial in criticizing the new rules. Most Englishmen in India know full well, what is so little understood at home, that the government of natives by natives is not what the great mass of the people themselves—who are most concerned—either require or wish. We, and most of our contemporaries have, accordingly, always viewed with well-founded apprehension the growing tendency which has been manifested in England to throw the work of government in this country into the hands of a class of men who, however superficially intelligent they may be, are wholly wanting in those moral attributes of personal strength of character and self-reliance so much required in the servants of an absolute system of rule such as that which prevails in India. Although believing this, the Anglo-Indian Press has, on the whole, approved of the new rules as the least objectionable form of an evil which the present state of public opinion in England has rendered inevitable. The experiment has to be made, the risk has to be run, and we think it could not be begun under a less dangerous system than that embodied in the new rules. Probational nomination by the local Governments will mean, we should hope, that none but promising youths will be selected—promising not only as regards mental capacities, but as regards those no less necessary attributes of a social and personal character to which we have referred. It would never do, without some such previous and cautious experiment as the new rules embody, to throw open the Civil Service at once to the competition of natives in India; the result would be the complete ruin and destruction of that Service. Accordingly a scheme has been elaborated, as the *Times* says, "after years of anxious consideration," and which our London contemporary thinks Mr. John Bright himself will not be able to quarrel with. We wonder what the reflections of that statesman will really be when he learns what reception these rules—the result of years of anxious consideration as to what is best for the country—have met with at the hands of his *protegés* the educated Baboos of Bengal. At a special meeting of the committee of the Indian Association held on the 14th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1)—The Committee of the Indian Association having considered the communication of the Press Commissioner to the newspapers on the subject of the rules recently framed by the Government of India to enable natives of India to fill certain appointments ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service, are of opinion that, in the absence of further information and details regarding these rules, it is not possible to accord their approval to a scheme which might have a tendency to affect the right conferred by Parliament on the people of the country, of holding all places, offices, and employments under the Crown, and to militate against the principle of admission into the Covenanted Civil Service by open competition, and upon equal terms with Her Majesty's British-born subjects.

(2)—The Committee are further of opinion that every reasonable facility should be afforded to natives of this country to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India.

(3)—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the delegate of the Association in London and to different public bodies in India.

The fact is that the particular portions of the educated classes of this country, the "spouting" Baboo of Bengal, and the intriguing Maratha Brahmin of Western India, who are always making themselves heard in the above fashion, have only one object in view—and that is, their own interests and not the interests of the country. So long, therefore, as they can get Indian newspapers,—anxious to increase their circulation—and ignorant British statesmen to advocate their claims, nothing will satisfy them, and nothing will keep them quiet, knowing full well that their own insignificant class—thanks to cheap education—is the only one that can compete; so they want nothing short of that open competition for the Civil Service which would result in a monopoly by their own class of Government employment all over the country. For, of course, with the Civil Service thrown open to Europeans and natives alike, no European worth having would enter that service. It is as well to speak the truth on these matters. However it may be in the far distant future, it is impossible that we can hold this country at present under a system that would permit of Baboos and Brahmins occupying the position of collectors of districts, with Europeans serving under them. The British are in India not as the servants but as the rulers of the people; that may be a brutal truth, but it is still not less the truth; and any forced efforts on the part of Government through a mistaken idea of justice to prematurely alter the existing state of things will not be understood by the people at large. The inevitable result would be complications and perhaps eventually attempted rebellion, by which thousands of deluded people would be needlessly slaughtered. What we have to consider is not the interests of either Europeans or of educated natives, but solely the interests of the Indian Empire; and to admit men to the higher offices of administration who are neither morally, mentally, or physically fit for the posts, will be to put those interests in grave peril. We trust, accordingly, that Government will be cautious even in putting the new rules into effect. People in England have already been disgusted by the outrageous utterances of Mr. Bright and his educated native friends, and before long there will be a turn in public opinion which will soon understand what the requirements of the country really are. We believe they will be found, as "J. M. M." remarked in his last letter, to be an increase in the political and public safety departments of the administration, in the number of subordinate European employés, and not in an increase in the number of the only kind of natives that are as yet available.

THE military spectacle which Republican France lately presented to Europe in the Bois de Boulogne is not to be measured by its numerical proportions, but by the progress exemplified in the steadiness of the infantry, the accuracy of the artillery, and the mobility of the cavalry passed in review. The rapidity with which France has remodelled its army is only equalled by its unheard-of financial recuperation. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate alike are prone to discuss every estimate presented to them in searching and lengthy speeches, but by some secret accord, how arrived at no one knows, neither the Right nor the Left, nor any representatives of the two centres, venture to say one word against the estimates of the military budget. In silence, almost ominous, France has voted each year since 1871 sums of money for an army which previously would have been the cry of party and the target of faction. The military budget has gone on increasing until at length it exceeds that of England. For the current year, General Gresley is authorised to spend no less than £22,712,457, an amount exceeding that of England by upwards of two millions sterling. France, however, has something tangible to show for this enormous outlay—a something which cannot fail to disturb the cogitations of Von Moltke and Bismarck. At the present moment the Republic can place in the field, within fourteen days, no less than one million eight hundred and seventy thousand men, whilst with reserves and territorial troops, two million one hundred and twenty thousand soldiers can be mobilised within one month. The Republic possesses twenty *corps d'armée* of the active army, each numbering on the average fifty thousand men, whilst in depôt and in garrison there are 270,000 men under arms. The territorial army alone numbers 560,000 men, exclusive of some 40,000 from depôts. The whole twenty corps are capable of being mobilised, equipped, armed, and provisioned, at forty-eight hours' notice. The system is that introduced by General Trochu, who has always estimated that in 1879 the French army would have attained a strength and a mobility superior to that of Germany. We are not surprised that the late review has called forth the eulogiums of military foreign critics and the confidence of the French nation. The misfortunes of 1870-71 taught France a not too dear lesson, which the patriotism of her people and the natural riches of the land have enabled her to develop and fructify. Though at present the only country in Europe whose estimates fall short of returns, France shows no signs of undue elation. Success, political and financial, has not yet blinded her, as in the days of the Empire. It would be for her advantage, and for that of Europe generally, if the knowledge of her military strength could serve to avert that war of revenge for which so much wealth is apparently being expended, and for which so many men are drawn from the paths of commerce and labour. If the astute Bismarck and the no less astute Jules Ferry and Gambetta could come to terms about a mutual disarmament, both Germany and France would be enabled to devote their energies to more civilising work than preparing for a future war. The odds are certainly in favour of the latter Power. Germany is gradually impoverishing itself to maintain its big battalions, whilst France displays increasing wealth. Any peaceful solution of the warlike issues hanging over the two nations would be welcomed by all lovers of peace throughout Europe.

WE learn that it is the intention of Government to change the present system of issuing licences for the retail sale of country liquor and to put them up to auction every year, or at stated intervals, to be disposed of to the highest bidder. The revenue derived from this source has hitherto been applied to municipal purposes; but under the new system the receipts will be appropriated by Government, which proposes to return a lump sum to the Municipality, based on the average receipts of the past five years. There are 175 shops in Bombay for the retail sale of spirituous liquors, and, of course, the present occupiers view the proposed change with aversion. The same proposal came up in 1867, and a Bill was introduced in the local Legislature to legalise such sales by auction of the licences in question; but the Select Committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Sir Barrow Ellis (now in the India Council) were two of the five members, urged in reporting on it, that "the proposed sale by public "auction of retail licences would operate very "much to the injury of present licence-holders, "who, as having invested some capital, and "being long established in the trade, are more "likely, than persons acquiring a right by "auction, to conduct the business respectably." It is said that the trade at present is overtaxed. The original fee levied on the licences was Rs. 5 a year; that was when they were first granted between the years 1812 and 1825. Afterwards they gradually increased to Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 400, Rs. 500 and Rs. 600, and for tavern licences to Rs. 700 each. The licence-holders allege that they have now acquired a prescriptive right by long usage, and refer to the decision of the Crown law officers of Lord Elphinstone's Government who pronounced such auction sales as are now proposed to be illegal and impolitic. They certainly will be impolitic if they will result in introducing a class of people totally unacquainted with the trade and the mode of conducting it in a respectable and orderly manner

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

INDIAN affairs continue to occupy a good deal of the time of Parliament, although the public takes absolutely no interest in them. The debate on the second reading of the Loan Bill last Friday was remarkable for the amount of support given to Mr. Fawcett's amendment, censuring the Government for making India pay so large a proportion of the cost of the Afghan war. The amendment, to the surprise of the Ministerialists, was nearly carried; and the Opposition exulted loudly over the nearest approach to a victory which they can boast of this Session. The division, however, did not express the real feeling of the House. The amendment had been skilfully framed by Mr. Fawcett, who, with all his display of candid simplicity, is a very astute Parliamentary tactician, to secure the votes both of those who sympathised with him in desiring to relieve India from the payment of the larger share of the Afghan war expenses, and of the economists who maintain that India ought to provide for herself and that England ought not to lend her any money without exacting in return the payment of a fair rate of interest. It was, in fact, a crafty and catching device, though it seemed merely to affirm the principle that, when England forces India to go to war for Imperial purposes, she ought to bear the burden of the expense herself. There is an air of justice and magnanimity about this fine sentiment which is eminently characteristic of Mr. Fawcett, whose fondness for abstract resolutions enunciating what appear at the moment to be great moral truths, entitles him to be called the Joseph Surface of the House of Commons. Of course the member for Hackney was much too wary to bring forward a direct motion declaring that the cost of the Afghan war should be paid out of the English Treasury. Not half a dozen members of Parliament, with the prospect of a general election before their eyes, would have dared to vote for such a resolution. He consequently so worded his amendment that the Opposition could safely support it, and thus gratify their spleen against the Ministry which has brought the Afghan war to a successful conclusion. After reading the debate, I am still at a loss to understand on what principle Mr. Fawcett and others who took a similar line of argument would decide the cost of Imperial enterprises impartially between England and India. The Executive Government must judge what are the enterprises of this kind to which India should be committed; and, when their policy is approved by Parliament, as it has been in the case of the Afghan war, it is idle to say that India ought to pay nothing. Mr. Fawcett lays hold of a careless official declaration that the Afghan war was undertaken in English interests, and says that is enough for him. But it is certain that the war was really undertaken in the joint interest of England and India, its immediate object being to secure the north-west frontier of the latter country against the possibility of foreign invasion; and the aim of statesmen should be to lay down a rule fixing the relative liability of the two countries in such a case. The line was clearly and fairly drawn by Lord Lytton in England and India's interests when he stated many months ago that, so long as the Afghans were the only enemy in the field, India alone ought to be responsible for the cost of the war, but that, if a European foe came into the field, Imperial assistance in men and money would at once be given. When we remember that England undertakes the whole defence in Europe of the Empire of which India forms a component part, such a limitation of India's responsibilities in Asia can hardly be deemed ungenerous. The contingency of Russian interference did not arise, and, therefore, according to Lord Lytton's definition of India's duty, England should have paid nothing. But, in point of fact, the Government has been better than its word, as it has advanced 2,000,000*l.* to India, to be repaid without interest at that country's convenience, and has thus, it is estimated, contributed one-eighth of the whole expenditure. In acting thus liberally, it has undoubtedly weakened its logical position, and thus provided an opportunity for such a coalition as was formed last Friday. But I do not think the compromise indicated by the Loan Bill is a bad one. Although Russia did not support Shere Ali, it is incontestable that the presence of a Russian envoy at Kabul was the immediate cause of the war, and that the mission to Kabul was intended by Russia as a counter-stroke to the settlement of Berlin. The policy of the English Ministry was, therefore, the origin of the encouragement given to Shere Ali to take up a hostile attitude with regard to British India; and, though the amount of responsibility thus incurred by England alone cannot be accurately assessed, the circumstances out of which the war arose gave India a claim on England which is satisfactorily met by the advance of two millions not bearing interest. This is evidently the opinion of an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons; for, after the division on Mr. Fawcett's amendment, the Ministerialists, who had nearly been caught napping, flocked in in such numbers to vote for the second reading of the Loan Bill, that the Opposition shrank from dividing again and thus showing the public how small their forces really were.

The Prime Minister will, no doubt, state at the Mansion House dinner next week whether he intends to dissolve Parliament or not this year. Meanwhile the belief that there will be a dissolution gains ground; and Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone, the former in a speech to the electors of North-East Lancashire, and the latter in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, have already put forth manifestoes which have the signal demerit of being confined to criticism of the Ministerial policy instead of laying down any distinct programme of Liberal policy. At such a time every man who has taken a part, however insignificant, in the discussion of public affairs, is bound to ask himself what his political convictions really are; and I fancy most Anglo-Indians must feel themselves perplexed by the arbitrary division of political parties in England into Conservatives and Liberals, neither of which has an intelligible creed or seems to know what it is fighting for, though it echoes with an unintelligent zeal the cries raised by its leaders. Lord Beaconsfield has, in fact, so effaced old distinctions of party that the whole Parliamentary government of England wants reorganisation to give it renewed vitality. The foreign policy of the present Government is precisely that of the Whigs as represented by Lord Palmerston; and, though some of the Whig families still nominally follow the leadership of Lord Hartington, it is the Radical wing who really dictate the policy of the Opposition. Now, speaking for myself, I am, in common with the majority of Englishmen, a Liberal by instinct and training; but my whole soul revolts against the narrow-minded dogmatism of the so-called Radicals of to-day. Of the old Radicals, who were represented by Sir William Molesworth and others in Parliament, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle, is almost the sole survivor. It may be remembered that this gentleman, who can reconcile liberal sentiments with a strong foreign policy, spoke some time ago of Cromwell as the most vigorous Foreign Minister England ever had, and honourably distinguished himself last year by making a telling speech in defence of the Ministerial attempts to check the advance of Russia in the East. But the extreme left of the Liberal party now consists of men who have divorced patriotism from Liberal opinions, and whose chief delight appears to be to show how catholic is their humanity by heaping every reproach on the name of Englishman and on English rule in all parts of the world. Thus, we find them allying themselves with Irish Home Rulers, whose sole object in life is, as they themselves confess, to wring from England the concession of legislative independence for Ireland by so obstructing business at Westminster as to bring the English Legislature into contempt. Thus, again, we find them making India the stalking horse of faction, and patronizing the incipient Home Rulers of Bengal by affecting a keen desire to see India—a country which Mr. Bright seems to suppose is peopled by enlightened orators who spend their time in studying Shakspeare and Milton and speak better English than he does—emancipated from the barbarous yoke of a nation inhabiting a small island in the Atlantic Ocean. In face of such declarations, no Anglo-Indian can call himself a Liberal. Nor is it easy to see what the Liberals hope to accomplish by becoming the friends of sedition throughout the Empire. The author of Lothair says that there are but two living forces in modern society, the Church and the Secret Societies; but his own book shows that there is a third, the State. The English Liberals discarded the Church long ago; but they have hitherto clung to the idea of the State as the bond of union for all public-spirited citizens. If that is to be given up, if the Empire which has been built up by the strenuous labour of so many generations of Englishmen, is to be made the prey of the scum of English cities, and of Irish and Bengali demagogues, then nothing remains but a frank acceptance of the sway of those secret societies whose rule would be synonymous with anarchy. Before that evil is reached, Lord Hartington and the order to which he belongs will have disappeared, and their places will be filled by the Chamberlains and Biggars into whose hands the Liberal chief is now blindly playing.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* mentions a rumour which appears to have gained currency in India, that among other economies will be included the abolition of the Press Commissionership. I have made inquiries at the India Office regarding this rumour; and I think I may safely say that no such change is at present contemplated. The India Office sanctioned the Press Commissioner's establishment, on the scale proposed by the Government of India, seven months ago, and the office could not be abolished now unless Lord Lytton took the initiative in proposing to do away with an arrangement to which he has always been partial, and which has, on the whole, worked very well. Of course, there are a number of high officials and one or two journalists at Simla who are constantly plotting to overthrow the Press Commissioner; but their labours will hardly be blessed with success. The Viceroy does not wish to revive the scandalous practice which prevailed some years ago of leaving the supply of information to the papers as a monopoly in the hands of a few officials, who bartered news for money or praise. The present system, amended as it has been by the permission accorded to the Press to acknowledge the source of all official communiqués, puts all Indian journals on an equal, fair, and honourable footing as regards their relations with the Government. Its two great virtues in my eyes are that it saves members of the Government from being bored by us, and us from being snubbed or patronized by members of the Government.

I am assured that the International Telegraph Conference has sanctioned a reduced tariff for Press messages to India, but whether to half or quarter rates is not yet known, though I am inclined to believe the quarter rate scale has been after all conceded. The new rules, however, will not come into force till next April.

The discreditable omission of all Bombay names from the gazetted list of Afghan honours has attracted some notice in this country, though the only newspaper which has noticed the matter is the *Morning Advertiser*, whose advocacy will not do the Bombay army much service. That General Phayre, Colonel Nicholetts, of the Baluchis, and others who might be named should have been passed over when K.C.B's and C.B's have been showered so liberally among the Bengal officers who mismanaged the Kandahar campaign, is one of the most shameful instances I have known of the familiar truth that merit has little or nothing to do with the distribution of such honours.

It is a pity your recent public meeting, held to protest against the construction of the Western Rajputana line on the narrow gauge, did not agree to petition the House of Lords as well as the House of Commons, and ask Lord Northbrook or Lord Napier of Magdala to present the petition to the former House. The question is one to be decided by weight of authority, and, with the scales at the India Office so evenly balanced, the weight of Lords Northbrook and Napier's opinion, thrown into the broad gauge scale, would have been decisive. I know that Lord Napier does not hesitate to express freely his opinion that break of gauge on any trunk line in India—and he considers the Western Rajputana to be a very important trunk line—will be a fatal mistake. Lord Northbrook is constitutionally a more cautious man; and, besides, he looks at all such questions from the point of view of the economist rather than that of the chief of a military Empire. But I should think that he could not have remained indifferent to the figures which prove the comparative costliness of the narrow gauge when the line is once opened for traffic; and it must not be forgotten that Lord Northbrook showed great clear-sightedness in these matters when he was Viceroy by joining Lord Napier of Magdala in reclaiming the Sind and Punjab lines for the broad gauge, and that he thus, as no doubt he would himself confess, knocked the bottom out of the argument in favour of a complete and self-contained system of narrow gauge lines, extending all over Western and North-Western India. The persistence of the Government of India in constructing the Western Rajputana line on a gauge which has been abandoned for the Punjab and Sind railways can now only be accounted for by the insane dislike to Bombay and anxiety to hinder the progress of that Presidency which animates the Bengali members of the Viceroy's Council. Since Mr. Kittredge became a convert, the narrow gauge has not had a single friend left among non-officials in India, and at home a member of Parliament who used to be most active in agitating for the adoption of the narrow gauge told me the other day he was now satisfied it would be a great mistake to introduce such a gauge on any of the Indian trunk lines. But it is useless to expect the House of Commons to interfere in such a matter. Mr. Rathbone will present your petition, and nothing more will be heard of it. He has already moved for a return to show the working of the Oudh and Rohilkund as compared with that of the Rajputana line which connects with it; but Mr. Stanhope, professing to be unable to make out such a return, proposes instead to publish a comparison between the Rajputana and the B.B. and C. I. lines. The meaning of this will be better understood in Bombay than here. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce declines to take any further action in the matter, on the plea that the Secretary of State's last despatch is final; and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will content itself with memorializing Lord Cranbrook through Mr. Rathbone instead of sending a deputation to London. So I suppose General Strachey will at last get his way, and succeed in costing India another million or two to repair his blunders before he dies.

J. M. M.

THE MALEGAON WEEK.

"There was a sound of revelry by night
And Belgium's capital had gathered there,
Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

These lines of the illustrious Byron at once suggest themselves as most applicable to the truly festive week; alas! that, like so many more good things, it should now be but a pleasant memory, during which the residents of Malegaon so regally entertained their friends from far and near. Our popular commandant and officers of the 16th Bombay N. I. threw open their mess with their usual open-handed hospitality to one and all from "early morn till dewy eve," and our indefatigable mess president spared neither time nor trouble to carry everything off with *éclat*, even to that most invidious task of pairing off each merry maid with her sprightly swain every evening at dinner. Nor must we forget to award our vote of thanks to our *pro tem* secretary of the Gymkhana, to whose untiring exertions we are indebted that the sports of every kind throughout the week came off with such invariable success. Our honorary secretary was unfortunately laid up, or doubtless he would have performed the duties with that ardour for which he is famous. To tell of all the numerous guests would be impossible, so we will only say that most of the "happy family" came from Dhulia, headed by the worthy Collector of Khandesh, and that most indefatigable and sporting veteran, the Police Superintendent; Nasik was also represented, but not in the force hoped for. One guest we must not omit to specially notice, *viz.*, the noble "Prince of Denmark" who would have appeared in his own character (Hamlet) but for the misfortune that theatricals could not be got up; he nobly made up for this want, however, by his thrilling renderings, sentimental and heroic, of well known old English songs.

The week began with cricket, the match being Malegaon *versus* Dhulia. The ground was in capital order, and the weather thoroughly English; and, in spite of their evident want of practice, the players gallantly kept up the British name as enthusiasts in this highly national sport. As usual the gallant Major brought his famous Bhils, who showed their utter callousness to the effects of British leather on Hindu shins, standing up to bowling only a shade slower than that of the "demon bowler," without covering of any sort, with the utmost *nonchalence*. We were sorry to see that no ladies graced the game with their presence until the sun was retiring to his couch in the far off West; doubtless they were holding some great convention on Woman's Rights, or feared to suffer from the effects of Sol's too rude rays on their delicate complexions. After dinner on Monday was an impromptu dance. On Tuesday the cricket was finished, slightly in favour of Dhulia; in the evening, band; and at night a concert, which was a real treat, especially the songs by one of the resident ladies, whose magnificent voice and tasteful rendering quite brought down the house. Our very capital would be proud and lucky to possess so perfect an artiste. On Thursday the badminton tournament came off and was won, after some really capital play on the part of the ladies especially, by a most charming fair with golden hair from Dhulia; and well she deserved the handsome prize given by our liberal commandant, as her service and play would have more than held its own *anywhere*. In the evening were the pigeon shooting sweeps. It would be invidious and impossible to select the best shot where almost all were first-rate, as the poor pigeons discovered, none of which we feel sure would have flown away had they known the savoury dishes they would grace at subsequent merry meals. At night came the ball which was, like everything else, a success. The ladies were lovely, the music excellent, the floor perfect, and the elegantly decorated room not overcrowded. Friday evening brought soldiers' sports—ring tilting and tent pegging. On Saturday morning groups were taken with very happy results by our amateur photographer, and we are not saying too much in stating that the art displayed in grouping, &c., could not have been easily surpassed. In the evening were the horse races and general sports, in which a bazaar tat scurry and bheesti bullock scrimmage were not the least amusing events. At the farewell dinner that night the usual complimentary speeches were given; and a merry dance was a most appropriate close to one of the happiest weeks imaginable.

And now O Malegaon fare thee well! may we be present at many such jolly meetings, and may thy residents experience everywhere as unbounded hospitality as they have extended to "the strangers within thy gates."

All who read this account, will surely with one voice exclaim, in the words of our great historian:—

God send Rome such another day
And send us there to see.

A STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any one is to be mast-headed for the state of the road running across the Grant Buildings, it is either Mr. Hector, the Agent of the Colaba Company, on whose ground there ought to be a road, but there isn't, or Mr. Greenwood, who advertises apartments "to let," to which there is no thoroughfare; but Mr. Greenwood, of course, will only say, "my dear friends, I offer you stabling free gratis, for moffing, why don't you keep your own conveyances and look the cheese suited to Grant Buildings."

BOODAH (A Junior Inmate).

Bombay, Aug. 19.

THE P. W. D. RETIREMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the P. W. D. retirement scheme is tolerably liberal in most cases, there is one omission, which, I believe, only requires to be pointed out to be remedied by a Government with any sense of fairness.

The remuneration for our services consists in pay, furlough, and pension. The framers of the scheme have taken no notice of the case of a man with furlough due to him; I don't see how Government can deprive a man of the furlough portion of his remuneration any more than of his pay. If Government do not voluntarily correct this omission, I believe a court of law would give every man the half pay of the period of furlough he has earned. The framers of the scheme forget that the men who would suffer by this omission are the best and most energetic men, who, through zeal for their work, have neglected to take their furlough when due. The man who steadily takes every day of leave he can suffers nothing.

STANLEY MAN.

NOTES FROM AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, AUG. 10.

WE have had incessant rain for the last fortnight day and night, in succession to a spell of fair weather of about the same duration. The rain has been just a little more than what the crops require, and should the aqueous application be prolonged, it will be to the certain blighting of agricultural hopes hereabouts. The growing cotton averages from six to nine inches, and shows everywhere vigorous, while the cereal fields which crop up here and there in bye places, as if conscious that they should have no abiding among the richer and more cherished staple expanses, look dwarfed and sickly.

The prices of food grains have been for two or three seasons back abnormally high, and are so now, owing to almost all these commodities having to be imported. The ryot finding it more profitable to grow cotton, devotes his lands and energies to its extensive culture, to the all but utter exclusion of cereal cultivation. Now, this monopoly of the ground for staple purposes should immediately be put a stop to by Government interference, and each village be forced to sow a certain proportion of its holdings with food grains, so as not only to be itself self-supporting, but also be able to furnish a surplus for the sustenance of towns and a reserve for a rainy day. For would it not be disastrous to the Berars and adjacent solely cotton-growing districts if, in these days of recurring scarcity, drought and famine should overwhelm the limited tracts whence they obtain their wherewithal to sustain life? At such a time, with no reserve granaries, it would not do exactly to fall back on the stocks of cotton seed which abound!

The outturn of Amraoti in cotton for the past season has been nowhere correctly stated. It has been a little over a third of the average of the previous three years—viz. 58,000 fully pressed bales, over a third of which was pressed by Messrs. Brenbl & Co.'s press.

It has been decided to hold an exhibition here early in the cold weather, of the arts, manufactures, agricultural and forest produce, live stock, &c., &c., of the Berars and contiguous districts. A sum of money has been sanctioned. The native members of the committee, pressed by the Commissioner, are in a protracted state of perspiration with their exertions, which, when crowned, the Resident is expected to do honour to the collection by opening it with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious ease.

If the administration of the Berars depends on Berarian machinery and establishments, most certainly the existing system cannot but admit of their successful government. Take this district of Amraoti, with a population insignificant when compared with the most thickly populated district of either Bengal or the N. W. P., and we shall find that the race of officialdom has long ago run to seed. We have one Deputy Commissioner, one Assistant Commissioner, one Small Cause Court Judge (also an Assistant Commissioner), one Political Attache—a son of Sir Madava Rao, of Baroda—(with powers of an Assistant Commissioner), three Extra Assistant Commissioners stationed here, besides numerous tahsildars, civic and provincial, a District Superintendent of Police, European Assistant, European and native inspectors, *galore*, Executive and Local Funds Engineers, Forest officer, medical man and clergyman, who are all salaried to the highest limit, as are their costly and full establishments. Of course, as the surplus funds of these assigned districts are credited to the Nizam's exchequer—believed to be in a chronic state of plethora—the necessity for economy is clearly wanting, and the order of the day is to revel in extravagance. Take a district in the N.-W. P. at random, by way of comparison, say that of Budaon, and we shall find a population of over a million souls, composed for the most part of Goojurs, Ahirs, and Mehwatties, hereditary robber and turbulent tribes, efficiently ruled by a couple of European magistrates, a police officer and small staff, and two or three native munsiffs, that is, tahsildars.

If the record of work transacted in the court houses of each district in the Berars were to be impartially investigated, it would be found that the services of a Deputy Commissioner, European Extra Assistant Commissioner, and a couple of tahsildars were ample for efficiency in the larger districts; and the smaller would not necessitate more than the employment of an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner with limited native help.

The time for the mail trains passing Budnera—the junction for this—from and to Bombay has been altered to 6 a.m. and 10 p. m. respectively; but the train from here starts at 11 a.m. and returns at 4-30 p.m., so the passengers who arrive in the mail trains for Amraoti are detained at Budnera, those from Bhusawal 10 and those from Nagpur 16 hours. If the State Railway authorities could be persuaded to despatch an early train to convey the mail travellers, it would save hours of inconvenience and be a boon to business men. Anent Budnera and the working of the police, in the range of the railway inspector of that place, grain and other robberies from the trains have been frequent without detection, and it is a wonder to me that village people can be at all induced to travel from that station owing to the brutality of the pampered police. On each occasion of my passing through—and that has been pretty often—I have seen poor inoffensive travellers rudely assaulted by policemen. Only yesterday a Kunbi was passing through the wicket towards a carriage when he received a most powerful thrust from behind from a policeman's baton, which prostrated him on his face on the platform. He was lifted up and thrust by the neck towards the weighing stand near by, when it was found that the small bundle he carried—the ostensible cause of offence—was within the limit of what a third class passenger is allowed to carry free, so that there was not a shadow of justification for the maltreatment the innocent man received.

Three or four months ago a guard was put in the lock-up and he died during the night. The police suggested suicide by poison!!

Aug. 14.

We have had showers of rain since the 10th, but not in sufficient quantities to do harm. The sky is heavily overcast at present.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

WINGFIELD *vs.* WINGFIELD.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—JULY 12.
(Before Sir R. J. PHILLIMORE.)

THIS was a petition by Major Anthony Wingfield, of the Madras Staff Corps, for a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with some person or persons unknown. The court had by previous order dispensed with a co-respondent.

Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard were counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Searle for the respondent.

Major Wingfield in his evidence said that the marriage with his wife, then Laura Matilda Marrett, took place on the 11th of December, 1863, at St. John's, Secunderabad, Hyderabad (in the Deccan), and he lived with his wife at various places in India down to the 14th of June, 1877. He acknowledged only five children living of the marriage. In the early part of 1877 they had disputes about a certain gentleman who visited their house, and he expressed disapproval of his wife's intimacy with this gentleman and forbade him the house. On the 14th of June, 1877, the respondent left his house in Trichinopoly and he did not see her again until the 20th December, 1878, when he called with the managing clerk to his solicitors to identify her for the purpose of these proceedings, and he identified her in the presence of a Mrs. King in whose house she was living under the name of "Wilson."

Mrs. King, of Hendon Villa, Shepherd's Bush, proved that on the 9th August, 1878, a "Mrs. Wilson" took apartments at her house, and was on the 16th September following confined there of a girl. Major Wingfield called on the 20th of December and recognized in her presence this Mrs. Wilson as his wife. Mrs. Wingfield subsequently told her that she had registered the birth of the child at the Hammersmith Registry.

Mr. Searle here stated that he was not in a position to deny the birth of this child, and supposed that his Lordship would be satisfied that the petitioner was not the father.

Mr. W. B. Croft, registrar of births, &c., of St. [illegible], Hammersmith, produced the original register of births for the month of September last. There was an entry of the birth of a female child on the 16th of that month, named "May Phyllis King," the mother's name being "Laura Matilda Wingfield, formerly Marrett," and there was a blank for the name, rank and profession of the father. A lady called on the 30th of October and registered the birth and signed the register.

The signature "L. M. Wingfield" in the original register of births was here identified by the petitioner as that of his wife.

The witness Croft further stated that in answer to inquiries for the name of the father she informed him the child was illegitimate.

Sir R. J. Phillimore then pronounced a decree *nisi* for dissolution of the marriage, and gave the custody of the five children to the petitioner and made the usual order as to the wife's costs.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended the 9th August, was 185, giving a ratio per thousand of population per annum of 22·4, as compared with the ratio of 22·8 in the previous week. There were last week 49 deaths from fevers, 1 from small-pox, 2 from croup, 22 from dysentery, and 8 from cholera. The deaths are thus classified:—2 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 109 Hindus, 65 Mahomedans, and 1 other class.

A CURIOUS instance of the supreme judicial authority of the Emperor is given in a recent *Peking Gazette*. A Censor complains that a Shan Tung Magistrate who has been found guilty of inciting to murder, and conniving at the escape of the murderers, has only been sentenced to transportation, and demands his instant execution. The Emperor decides that the punishment prescribed by law is, in this case, too light for the offence, and directs the original sentence of transportation to be changed to one of strangulation.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The amount of the subscriptions required by M. Lesseps for the Canal across the Isthmus of Panama being insufficient, the sums already subscribed have been returned.

ILLNESS OF GARIBALDI.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Advices have been received from Italy which state that Garibaldi is very ill.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. do.	83⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	117
Bar Silver	51 13-16

Arrival—Cumberland.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, Aug. 19, 3-6 P.M.

Hongkong 19th—Interruption Cable Amoy-Gutzlaff.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 29-32d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8½d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2·12½ to 213	„

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cnt.	Fort. In.	Fort. cnt.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cnt.
Total previously registered	46	50	55	80	57	61
18 Monday	0	93	....		......	
19 Tuesday	......		0	35	0	40
Total	47	43	56	15	58	1
Fall up to 19th Aug. 1878	83	91	93	15	91	35
Do. to 19th Aug. 1877	49	12	38	14	45	26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of Sunday, the 17th instant, was 78 inches and 64 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 47·34.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Aug. 19.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 75 cents.

KARWAR, 5-15 p.m.—Weather rainy & squally; wind S.W. 6 to 8; thermometer 75; barometer 29·882. Fall of rain 5 inches and 71 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E.S.W. Fall of rain 2 inches 55 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-22 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E. thermometer 88; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 77. Fall of rain 7 inches 60 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

BARODA.	In.	Cts.	SABARMATI.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported	25	70	Previously reported	21	70
August 14	0	33	August 14	0	80
„ 15	0	72	„ 15	2	60
„ 16	0	18	„ 16	0	24
Total	26	93	Total	25	34

VIRAMGAM.	In.	Cts.	WADHWAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously reported	23	23	Previously reported	12	48
August 14	0	33	August 14	0	48
„ 15	1	5	„ 15	0	0
„ 16	1	2	„ 16	0	24
Total	25	63	Total	13	20

KHARAGHODA.	Inches	Cents.
Previously reported	9	80
August 14	0	28
„ 15	0	11
„ 16	1	65
Total	11	84

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 14.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·588	+·031	94·8	+2·5	80·6	53	−9	E S E	4	4	...
Kurrachee	29·669	+·029	84·0	−0·5	76·3	69	+2	S W	9	8	...
Deesa	29·716	+·013	79·7	+1·6	76·7	87	−2	W	11	10	0·19
Rajkot	29·719	+·036	77·1	−5·6	74·1	86	+9	W	12	10	0·07
Surat	29·738	+·029	78·0	−2·1	77·0	95	+8	W S W	7	10	0·69
Bombay	29·820	+·024	76·5	−1·5	75·5	95	+4	W S W	23	10	0·42
Goa*	29·877	+·017	78·0	−2·0	76·0	91	+4	W	10	9	2·00
Akola	29·747	+·022	79·2	−3·0	77·0	90	+19	Calm	5	10	0·12
Belgaum	29·924	+·073	68·9	−1·5	68·1	96	+4	W	6	10	1·24

WEATHER REMARKS.

Deesa—Overcast with rain; passing showers during day.
Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; passing showers during day.
Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.
Bombay—Overcast with rain; passing showers during day.
Goa*—Drizzling rain; hot wind.
Akola—Passing teporary showers; passing showers during day.
Belgaum—Overcast; moist and muggy.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah		29·745
Temperature of the Air		80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·2
Dew Point		77·5
Relative humidity of Air		·912
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ·8)		7·0
Maximum temperature of Air (read at 6 p.m.)		83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)		75·4
General Direction of Wind		WSW. W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight	381
Fall of Rain	to midnight.	0·93
Total fall during the month		14·40
„ „ year		47·43
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Aug.		0·23

WE learn by the London papers received by yesterday's mail that the Newman Hall divorce case has been exciting considerable interest in a large section of London society. The petitioner is the Rev. Newman Hall, who after being minister of Surrey chapel for over 20 years, recently had built for him in the Westminster Road, a magnificent church which cost about £60,000. Some years ago the rev. gentleman brought a suit for divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery with a livery stable-keeper named Richardson. The suit was afterwards withdrawn, because, as Mr. Hall now explains, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Hawkins was of opinion that there was not sufficient legal proof to maintain the charge; and Mr. Hall being chiefly responsible for the large sum of money required to pay the cost of his new church, was afraid that failure in such a suit would damage his popularity, and make it difficult for him to raise the money. The debt being now nearly cleared off, he says be feels himself free to go on with the case, and consequently the public have been treated to an edifying exposure of the secrets of Mr. Hall's *menage*, as it existed some nine or ten years ago, for the parties have been formally separted for several years. Mrs. Hall, it seems, was fond of riding and hunting—Mr. Hall was not. Mr. Hall did not smoke; Mrs. Hall liked to sit in the kitchen with Richardson smoking cigarettes till an early hour in the morning, because she suffered from sleeplessness and felt smoking did her good. Mrs. Hall went with her maid to Brighton; Richardson followed, and, according to some witnesses, stayed up with Mrs. Hall till three o'clock in the morning. Richardson also seems to have at times stayed in Hall's house with the husband's permission, and Mrs. Hall does not deny that he has gone into her bedroom, but only, she says, to "soothe her in her great trouble"—the great trouble apparently being that she had declined any longer to live with her husband as his wife, and that he had frequently remonstrated with her upon the subject. Then we hear of Mrs. Hall going to Richardson's stables and changing her riding dress there for ordinary morning costume; of altercations with her husband lasting all night; and of Mr. Hall preparing himself for his Sunday duties by sitting up all night arguing with his wife. Mrs. Hall positively denies any criminal conduct on her part, and charges her husband with having been improperly familiar with a Miss Wyatt; but at present no evidence has been given on this point. Mr. Hall swears most positively that the charge is utterly false; but on being pressed in cross-examination he did not deny that he had "another lady in view" in case he obtained a divorce. Mr. Hall is now 63 years of age, his wife is 51, and Richardson abou[illegible] of the events to which the trial [illegible] have occurred 9 or 10 years ago. Whichever way the case ends, it is difficult to see what good end a man in Mr. Hall's position could hope to serve by such a terrible washing of dirty linen in public as this affair has involved.

THE *Illustrated London News* states that the will of Lord Lawrence was proved on the 17th ult. by his widow and two sons, John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence, and the Hon. Henry Arnold Lawrence, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator settles his real estate at Pimlico and elsewhere upon his eldest son, and bequeaths pecuniary legacies to all his children, and annuities to his sisters. A sum of £50,000 is left upon trust for his wife for life, and then for the person who shall be entitled to his real estate. The residue of the personal estate he gives to his wife absolutely.

WE notice that the editor of the *Cornwall Chronicle*, a newspaper published in Launceston, Tasmania, confirms the opinion expressed by Mr. Higgins in our correspondence columns some time ago as to the gloomy hue of trade prospects in that province. Mr. Higgins's object, it will be remembered, was to discredit the idea which had gained general credence, that Tasmania was a perfect elysium for Anglo-Indians to retire to. In 1878 the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, which had previous to that time been published only three times a week, was induced to issue the paper daily, and just a year afterwards he remarks:—"The brilliant prospects of July, 1878, have vanished, and we have now to meet the stern realities of July, 1879. We are forced to confess, the experiment has proved a failure. Mineral enterprise has received a serious check; we have had bad harvests, trade generally is languishing, and newspaper business, like every other, has suffered and is suffering from the universal depression." The *Chronicle* has accordingly become once more a tri-weekly.

THE Army Medical Department has been under the pruning knife, and the Private Secretaryships attached to the Surgeon-Generalships of India, Bombay, and Madras have all been disestablished.

THE amount collected at the Cathedral on Sunday evening for the Netley Hospital was Rs. 369-10, a fair amount considering the state of the weather and the so generally complained of "bad times."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* explains that the estimate of the loss of camels in the Afghan campaign, which that paper published a week ago, did not emanate from the Commissariat Office, but from another source, and "we believe that it was formed by taking roughly the total number indented for at the commencement of the operations, and deducting from this the number known to be now available. We will not, therefore, vouch for the absolute accuracy of the figures. But there can be no doubt that the losses have been enormous, and must, under the most favourable computation, amount to 50,000—dead or deserted."

THE Lahore paper suggests retrenchment in "the gross extravagances of the Madras Governor's household, and of that somewhat obstructive functionary's prolonged residence in the hills every year," and in regard to "the extravagant allowances for 'passage and outfit' granted to certain high officials."

A GRAVE public question has arisen out of the late Casorati trial at Simla, and the action of certain residents of that fashionable station in favour of the prisoner, on which the *Statesman* sensibly remarks that "such demonstrations of popular sympathy are indecent and indefensible. Those who joined in the subscription may, indeed, have had no desire to influence the course of justice, but they ought to have had intelligence enough to see that their action was calculated to have that effect."

INCENDIARISM appears to be a means of annoying the authorities in great favour with political agitators in Russia. The *Sovermenni Investie* publishes a letter from Simbirsk, stating that in the Sengeli district there is a perfect epidemic of fires. In June, a fire at the village of Bektiash destroyed 88 houses, at Beketovka 40, at Klustchiva 145, and at Novo Sela 23. Every day sees the arrival of gangs of ruined peasants at Simbirsk from villages which have been burnt to the ground. In no case has the cause of the fires been discovered. The Odessa *Vestnik* says that a fire at Kozloff has destroyed 11 blocks of buildings, and goods to the value of 140,000 roubles. In the province of Tver the village of Gortchevski has lost 40 out of 49 houses. At Akmolinsk in Siberia, 12 fires have occurred in 10 days, in one day alone four fires being reported. The *Kievlanin* reports that at Sretinsk a fire has destroyed 200,000 roubles' worth of property. Food, in consequence, has risen to famine prices, half-a-crown being asked for a pound of sugar. The *Molva* says that threatening letters are being received everywhere in the province of Saratoff. In June, 80 houses were destroyed in the village of Borisovka, 37 at Sparski, 64 at Agarevka, 109 at Erzovka, and 155 at Tsaritsinski. At Vladimer 50 houses have been burnt down by a fire breaking out at two points at once. Twenty-one men lost their lives in the fire at Nijni Fair, information of the occurrence of which was telegraphed by *Reuter* about a month ago.

DISTRESS is anticipated in China in consequence of a deficient rainfall. The Overland *China Mail* states that "the consequences of the present drought are threatening to become very serious. It is even said that unless rain falls within the next week the whole of the rice crop in the Ningpo district will fail."

SOME interesting information on the subject of coffee cultivation in Ceylon is contained in the following extract from a letter written by an experienced planter:—"There is no advantage in concealing the fact that very considerable acreages of coffee in Ceylon have from various causes become impoverished to such an extent that they cannot produce a paying crop. These causes are principally loss of surface soil by wash, loss of root and branches by unsuitable modes of cultivation, and general weakness of trees brought to a climax by leaf disease. These estates, or parts of estates, are of very considerable age, and have been exposed to many vicissitudes of management and treatment, and have suffered proportionately. There are other acreages again, in the younger districts especially, where too high an elevation has been selected, and though there is no fear of their falling away in strength and condition, they cannot be expected to bear the same crops as estates more favourably located. The same way with those situated in too low a locality; they cannot be expected to last as they would were they at a higher elevation. Avoiding these unfavourably situated properties, the remainder, and that remainder *the great bulk of coffee properties in the island*, are substantially as good as ever, and just as likely to be valuable and lasting properties as they ever promised to be."

THE coffee bug has attacked the chinchona trees on an estate on the Nilgiri Hills, in a very serious manner. The effect on chinchona is unmistakeably mischievous, dwarfing the stem and causing a stunted growth in the leaf. The leaves, a few days after being attacked, turn black and shrivel up. The proprietor of the estate in question has forwarded a specimen of chinchona affected by the bug to the Madras Government.

"JENNY," the lioness at the People's Park, Madras, on the night of Friday last presented the Park with an addition to the zoological collection, but unfortunately the cub, when born, was found to be dead. The lioness is doing well.

THE writer of "The Week" in *The Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* has the following sensible comments on the Bright-Ghose outcry:—"That the cavillers at the decision of the Government to go to war with the Amir Sher Ali will be silenced, no one will expect. They, headed by Messrs. Bright, Gladstone, and Freeman, will never be satisfied until we retire from India altogether, and leave the road open to Russia to take our place. But the despatch at any rate shows that the Government has all along been consistent in its demands on the Amir, and when the country was at its feet was most moderate in its demands on the conquered, only exacting such terms as were sufficient for our own safeguards. Conduct such as this ought to assure the native princes in India that their rights will be respected, *quamdiu bene se gesserint*, and so it is to be hoped they feel, from the numerous congratulations sent by them to the Viceroy on the conclusion of peace. Amongst the curiosities of modern history, none will be greater than the fact that India has remained free from internal revolt for so long, when so many so called statesmen and writers, both in England and this country, are constantly impressing on the minds of the people the grievous wrongs they suffer at the hands of the Government. A boy barrister is sent home by a native association in India to agitate the question of the admission of natives to the civil service, and, as soon as he arrives in England, he is made a hero for purely party purposes, receives the countenance and support of the leading Radicals, and declaims on all the real and imaginary woes under which the natives say that they suffer, until an authority like Mr. Bright says that we ought to abandon the country altogether. I should like to know if any of these distinguished statesmen and writers would listen for a moment to the arguments of any young English barrister of the same standing as Babu Ghose, if he were to address a meeting on any of the numerous grievances under which the people of England are at present suffering. No, they would laugh him to scorn. But if in this country, as the native papers are constantly telling us, to have a black face is a sin in the eyes of Europeans, certainly in England the case is reversed at present, for there a black face is listened to and applauded where a white one would be derided."

ACCORDING to the new table of relative rank and command of officers in the Navy, which has just become law by Order in Council, the various ranks are ranged in the following order:—Admiral of the Fleet, admiral, vice-admiral, rear-admiral, commodore, captain, staff-captain, commander, staff-commander, lieutenant, navigating-lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, navigating-sub-lieutenant, chief gunner, chief boatswain, gunner, boatswain, midshipman, naval cadet. But while the navigating branch has been assigned its relative position in the service, the regulations state that the navigating officers, whatever may be their seniority, are in all matters of command, and in all details relating to the duties and internal economy of the ship, to be subordinate to the authority of any officer not below the rank of lieutenant who may be in charge of the executive duties on board. It is required that a ship shall always be represented by an officer of the military branch, and in the scale of representation the navigating branch is ranked below the executive, the staff captain, staff commander, and navigating lieutenant being all grouped together between the lieutenants and the sub-lieutenants. The carpenters, by the new regulations, are deprived of their military rank, and classed with the civil branches of the Service.

ACCORDING to the last Admiralty return, there are one hundred and twenty-five of Her Majesty's vessels engaged on foreign service just now, while the number of ironclads in commission at home is nine, all of the latter being employed as district ships for coast-guard duty. The hundred and twenty-five men-of-war are attached to nine different stations, with the exception of nine which are engaged upon "Particular Service," or on surveys. The Mediterranean, apparently, still absorbs the largest number, for Admiral Hornby, who is the Commander-in Chief upon that station, has still twenty-three craft of one kind or another with his flagship. The Channel Squadron, which consists of four ironclads, is also in the Mediterranean, but under the independent command of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay. The home ironclads, we are informed, are to proceed to join Lord John Hay's flag in a little while for their annual summer cruise, and then the Channel Squadron is to return once more to this country to take up its normal duties. After the Mediterranean, the China command is the most extensive, having no less than twenty-two war vessels attached to it. The British Fleet in China is commanded at this moment by Vice-Admiral Coote, whose flagship, the Iron Duke, barely escaped being wrecked the other day upon a shoal. The North America and West Indies station, which ranks next in importance, requires the presence of fourteen vessels under Admiral Inglefield; and the East Indies squadron, which comprises eleven ships, is under the orders of Rear-Admiral Corbett. The Cape of Good Hope squadron, by reason of the Zulu war, is rather stronger than usual just now, and includes twelve vessels at the orders of Commodore Richards, the frigates Active and Tenedos, which are about to leave the station, being replaced by other and lighter craft more suitable to the nature of the coasting operations about to be carried on. In the Pacific are nine vessels, under the command of Admiral de Horsey, whose time has been occupied of late in looking after the interests of neutrals during the war between Chili and Peru. In Australia is a squadron of nine ships, in charge of Commodore Crawfurd Wilson; and on the south-east coast of America there are four others. Hre Majesty's Indian troopships are obviously not included in these statements.

THE amendment which was lately moved in the House of Commons to the effect that a prisoner might be represented at a court-martial by a legal adviser, who should conduct the defence in like manner as in a court of civil jurisdiction, was one of serious import, says the *Law Times*. The presence of a counsel or of a solicitor is allowed under the existing Queen's Regulations; and he may write questions to be put on behalf of the prisoner, as well as the address to the court for the defence, but he is not allowed either to examine witnesses or to address the court *viva voce*. The chief supporter of this amendment was Sir Henry James, who, characterising it as reasonable, went on to remark that the question it referred to was a very serious one. He objected to the cumbrous mode of the existing system, on the ground that it caused a great waste of time, and allowed dishonest witnesses to defeat the object of cross-examination. It is obvious, however, that any objection to the existing system on these heads might be remedied without accepting the amendment. The Solicitor-General remarked that there were two things contemplated in the amendment. The first was, that the prisoner should have the assistance of counsel, a proposition with which the Solicitor-General agreed in principle. The second question was totally different, and depended upon the meaning of the amendment. If it meant that the procedure was to be the same as that adopted in a civil court, instead of the questions being reduced to writing, the prisoner's counsel would at once be entitled to cross-examine. If that was intended, then, in the Solicitor-General's opinion, it should be expressly so stated, and then an opportunity would be given of showing that such an intention was totally inapplicable to military tribunals. Colonel Stanley oppposed the amendment on account of the difficulty there would be in working it. Still he had no objection to the principle of allowing a prisoner to have counsel, provided the defence was not conducted in a manner inconsistent with the ordinary rules of procedure at courts-martial. The Home Secretary thought that practically all that was wished for by the supporters of the amendment and the advocates of the offending soldiers was already granted. He pointed out, too, that if permission were given to soldiers to employ legal advocates, counsel would invariably be employed for the prosecution, and soldiers would thus in the long run be put at a disadvantage as compared with their present condition before the law. In the result the amendment was rejected by a large majority.

POLO AT LUCKNOW.

DURING the recent monsoon meeting Lucknow had a very gay week. Besides the legitimate business there were dances, dinners, theatricals and, by no means the least of the engagements, polo. There were two polo matches set down as part of the week's programme. These were Allahabad, first, against the station, and, second, against the 13th Hussars. Allahabad sent up a very good team, and though Lucknow has always been reckoned as one of the polo centres in the country, at present, what with some of the best players being absent and play being very irregular, the local teams are quite out of form and practice. The results therefore were in a great measure foregone conclusions. The first match was played on the evening of the 6th instant, with the following sides:—

ALLAHABAD.	LUCKNOW.
Mr. G. T. Spankie.	Capt. Maunsell, 13th Hus.
Dr. Geoffrey Hall.	Capt. Knox, 13th Hus.
Captain Sealy, 22nd Regt.	Capt. Bushman, 73rd Regt.
Mr. Russell, R. A.	Mr. Doyne, 13th Hus.
Mr. Rivett.	Mr. MacDougal, 13th Hus.

Both sides were well mounted and individually all played splendidly; but the sure and steady play of the Allahabad team secured them goal after goal in succession till dusk terminated play. The score stood: Allahabad six goals to their opponents' nothing.

On the evening of the 8th instant the second match was played out, and the sides were very nearly the same, the exception being Mr. Dimond, 13th Hussars, who was substituted for Captain Bushman. Play commenced at 5-30 p.m., and Allahabad speedily scored goal No. 1. The subsequent games were more hotly contested. Allahabad manfully kept their opponents out of goal, and after hard play had scored seven goals to nothing when darkness terminated play.

The ground, owing to the weather, was very slippery and there were numerous falls, horses and riders rolling over, but no one was hurt. The Lucknow teams took their defeats with excellent grace, and gave their opponents credit for splendid play. On the other hand it is but fair to add that, as much as the Lucknow players are out of practice, the Allahabad team is in perfect fettle, playing three times a week on a splendid ground. The ground was graced by a large attendance, and the hot rivalry of the players was little if at all subdued by the sweet strains of the excellent band that played throughout the evening. The umpires on the second evening were Captain Butlin, 22nd Regiment, and Captain Bushman, 73rd Regiment.—*Pioneer.*

A MYSTERIOUS MISSILE.—Efforts are being made to explain the following extraordinary and extremely unpleasant accident, which occurred at the Girls' High School. At an early hour on the morning of Tuesday last, a report of firearms (more or less loud according to the accounts prompted by the nerves of the young ladies) was heard, and a rifle bullet passed clean through the principal room, which was full, it being lesson time. The bullet entered the south door of the schoolroom, having apparently struck the ground outside, and ricochetted. It then travelled under the nearest and over the farthest punkah; as they were on the swing, this would admit of such a course; it struck the north door opposite where it passed through a pane of glass, grazed the wall and shattered another pane of glass, describing a parabola as it fell harmlessly in the verandah beyond. Though the young ladies seem impressed with the belief that they heard the report as of a pistol quite near, the sound may have come from a greater distance, being more easily conveyed through the dense atmosphere, and reverberating more loudly in a lofty room. No stranger was noticed about the premises or neighbourhood at the time. The bullet is in possession of the police who have been communicated with. Further enquiry is being made, and it is hoped that the mystery will be unravelled.—*Indian Herald.*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Baryzehirikoff	Kuhner.
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Waltz	Fruhlings Lieder	J. Gung'l.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse	Strauss.
Galop	Berliner Pferde Eisenbahn	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India, on the 14th August, was Rs. 3,64,47,891-2-2.

A POONA paper hears that the 83rd Regiment intends sending a team to the Central Presidency Rifle Meeting in September, and that it will be a very strong one.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be an additional ladies' night at the Bombay Gymkhana every week, viz., Friday, and a band will play there on that night instead of Saturday.

A CONSIGNMENT OF COIR.—At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave a decree against Muljee Hurridas for Rs. 1,354, with interest and costs, at the suit of John Carmel Bushby and others. The defendant made a shipment of coir to the plaintiffs' firm at Liverpool; and there was a deficiency on the sale of the coir, for which a redraft had been received. Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES—Yesterday, at the High Court, a suit brought by Cowasjee Mernosjee against Cowasjee Byramjee Colah was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff, a post master at Indore, appeared to recover Rs. 3,000 on three promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each executed at Bombay on the 9th April, 1878. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, with interest and costs. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Balcrushna and Bhagwandas, appeared for the plaintiff.

LONDON BANK SUITS.—Four suits filed by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against John A. Mullaly, Mayabhai Jamnadas, Fattechund Gorabhai, and Cooverjee Cowasjee, were called on yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court, and were dismissed for want of appearance.

SUPERINTENDENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM'S STUD.—Mr. Ali Abdools, formerly a livery stable-keeper at Byculla, and now Superintendent of the Stud of his Highness the Nizam's Lancers, Secunderabad, was sued yesterday in the High Court by Waghjee Tackersey on three promissory notes of the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,700, and dated at Bombay 1st July, 1st August, and 1st September, 1878, respectively. Mr. Justice Bayley gave a decree for plaintiff for the amount, with interest and costs. Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

CARRYING EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.—A boatman, named Abdul Kadur, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he was licensed to carry.

ASSAULTING A POUND PEON.—Dorabjee Sorabjee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for assaulting Shaik Cassum Shaik Ebram, a pound peon, while in the execution of his duty.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Succeram Bappoo, a pickpocket, was yesterday sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing ten pies from the pocket of Bappoo Hurry.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Hindu, named Gunnoo Vieram, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for conveying a quantity of toddy liquor from the Dadur distillery without a licence or permit.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Ushmutt Vajurally, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges of theft of property. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Sumutkhan Syadkhan and five others were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire, with gaming in a common gaming house at Bhendy Bazaar Lane. They were all adjudged guilty; two of them were fined Rs. 20 each and the rest Rs. 10 each, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A WARNING TO MILK SELLERS.—Moosajee Adumjee, a cattle owner, and Shewram Inka, his servant, were charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper with selling milk in a state of decomposition. They were convicted and fined Rs. 25. It appears that the defendants supplied Messrs. Horne and Atkinson with milk for the use of their families. The children, showing signs of poisoning after partaking of the milk, the cow from which the milk was supplied was submitted for examination to Mr. Saunders, of Messrs. Scott and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, who certified that it was suffering from foot disease.

BURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE AT POONA.—On Friday last, at 1 a.m., in the City of Poona, the house of Rambhow Bhutt was broken into in two places, and the thieves entered it. Fortunately the people waked, and the house-breakers went off without getting any booty. But on Saturday night, at the same pait in the city, the house of Gopalpunt was broken into and a small box carried off. The robbers were in the act of taking away more property, when the inmates of the house waked up and came to see what was the matter. They were brutally assaulted, and the jewels on their persons valued at Rs. 1,200 were taken away by the house-breakers, who decamped at once. The injured persons are now under medical treatment.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SUSPICIOUS MURDER AT LOWER MAHIM.

GOPAL KRISHNA, the supposed murderer of Gunputrao Appajee, was arrested on Monday evening in a house at 3rd street, Coomberwada. The detective police, headed by Khan Bahadur Akbar Ali, the chief detective officer, and Wittoo, jemadar of the same establishment, were appointed by the Commissioner of Police to investigate the matter; and after a strict enquiry nine persons were arrested, eight of whom belonged to the Bhandari caste. The other prisoner, one Govind, *ajam*, or barber, has split upon his fellow prisoners. It appears from his statement that these nine persons resolved together to murder Gunputrao Appajee. They held a private meeting, and having cast lots as to who should commit the murder, the lot fell upon Govind Krishna. Matters were arranged with such a degree of success that the result was the murder already referred to. The man Govind Krishna is a Bahndari by caste and has already undergone two sentences—one for a term of seven years and another for a term of three years. He is a resident of Alibag. The case is at present under investigation by the Commissioner of Police and the prisoners will probably be charged before the magistrate at Girgaon to-day.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were:—Sir F. Souter, C.S.I., the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

WANT OF HOUSE NUMBERS.

Some discussion took place on the subject of numbering the houses in the city, mooted by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

Several members agreed that it would be a very desirable improvement.

The Commissioner said he had on one occasion asked the Council to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 for the purpose of numbering all the houses throughout the city but the Council refused to grant the money.

It was decided that the Commissioner should embody a proposal for numbering the houses in his next budget.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 1,676-11-6, from savings under some other head to be hereafter reported, to meet the excess of that amount in the grant for stationery, contingencies, &c., for the Assessment and Collection Department.

The Council sanctioned payment from "contingencies," Tulsi water works, of Rs. 300 per mensem to meet the cost of pipe line establishment from 1st July last until such time as the permanent establishment is budgetted for.

Sanction was given to the payment from the new drainage loan for labour on account of drainage works for July last amounting to Rs. 298-8-9.

On a representation from Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor, it was decided that the sum of Rs. 500 (Rs. 100 a month for five months) recommended by the Municipal Commissioner to be paid to him as horse allowance in connection with the extra duties he has to perform in the revision of assessment, should be allowed.

THE STAMP FORGERIES CASE.

THE great stamp forgery case came on before Colonel Reid, Commissioner of the Lucknow Division, on Monday, the 11th inst. The proceedings commenced by calling the prisoners (11 in number) who were ranged in a row in front of the Court. The assessors, consisting of three natives of India, had their names recorded. The charge against the first of the accused, Hossein Bux, the alleged fabricator of stamps, was explained to that individual. On being asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, with much self-complacency he said he wished a slight alteration of the charge. He said that he did not fabricate stamps from the year 1871 to 1879; he only fabricated them from about a year since. We understand the loss to Government, so far as has yet been ascertained, is upwards of Rs. 80,000. How much of this can be recovered remains to be seen. The great labour involved in the investigation of the case may be more easily imagined than described, considering that the files of nearly every principal Civil Court in Oudh have been sifted through in search of Rs. 100 stamps, preliminary to a laborious testing process, in order to discover which were genuine and which were forged or fabricated. The case is still pending.—*Lucknow Times.*

MR. FREDERICK MOUTRIE, who was injured by an explosion in the torch-light procession of the Fire Brigade at Shanghai, when General Grant was there, died of injuries inflicted thereby. The jury gave, without comment, a verdict of "accidental death."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Venetia, Commander C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 1st August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. and Mrs. Boyd	Capt. Macbay.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Doveton	Mr. A. Joyce
Mr. A. Monies	Mr. G. White
Mr. H. C. Irvine	Mr. W. J. Cogswell
Capt. Haydon	Mr. J. Guthrie.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. W. Smith	Mr. J. Tate
Mr. and Mrs. Byrne and child	Capt. A. H. Neill.

From Suez.—4 Portuguese (ex s.s. Gwalior.)

FROM ADEN.

Mr. J. Watts	1 Portuguese (ex. s.s. Nizam)
Mr. Eliot	21 native adults, & 4 children.

The Venetia passed the ship Houghton on the 12th inst. and the s. s. Geelong on the 13th.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM JULY 26 TO AUGUST 1, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their two sons, visited the Royal Naval School at Greenwich on Saturday, when the Prince distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Strathnairn made some observations in deprecation of the short-service system in the Army; but the Duke of Cambridge and other peers objected to the discussion as inopportune. On Monday, Lord Shaftesbury asked whether the Government intended to suppress slavery in Cyprus, and he also referred to the slave trade carried on in other parts of the Turkish Empire. Lord Salisbury replied that he was informed the system of involuntary servitude did not exist in Cyprus, and certainly would not be permitted by Her Majesty's Government.

In the House of Commons, on Friday morning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of a Bill to enable the Government to make a loan to India of £3,000,000, without interest, for seven years. Mr. Fawcett moved an adverse resolution, declaring it to be unjust to impose a heavy burden upon India on account of a war undertaken for Imperial interests. After several hours' debate, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 12, and the Bill was read a second time. In the evening, the case of Edmund Galley convicted of murder in 1836, was discussed, and after much debate a motion for an address to the Crown for a free pardon was agreed to. In Committee of Supply, the Civil Service Estimates were proceeded with, and the House did not adjourn until 10 minutes to 4. On Monday, Mr. Bourke, replying to Mr. Cowen, said the Foreign Office had received information that numerous arrests, followed by deportation, had occurred in Russia, but they were not aware of extensive mortality among the prisoners at sea. On Tuesday, the adjourned debate upon the Banking Bill was resumed, and eventually the second reading was agreed to without a division. Upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre objected to a vote for the establishment of a police force in Cyprus, and Sir W. Harcourt and Sir W. Lawson repeated their objections to the policy of occupying that island. Upon a division the amendment to omit the vote was rejected by 99 to 72. On Wednesday a petition from Mr. J. S. Ward for release was considered, and his discharge was ordered. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the cost of the Zulu war could be roughly calculated at half a million sterling per month, and to meet it he should propose a vote of credit of £3,000,000. After a brief conversation, the further consideration of the object was postponed until Monday. The Navy Estimates were then proceeded with in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Finegan, the Nationalist candidate, was returned for Ennis.

Four Bishops were consecrated on Friday in St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. Dr. How, Bishop of Bedford; Rev. J. Barclay, Bishop of Jerusalem; Rev. J. M. Speechly, Bishop of Travancore; and Rev. Dr. Ridley, Bishop of Caledonia, British Columbia.

A carriage in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and some friends were returning from Richmond on Saturday was run into and wrecked by a four-horse drag. Sir S. Northcote and his companions were thrown out, but none were seriously injured.

Archbishop M'Hale has announced his decided opposition to the Irish University Bill.

The Volunteer encampment was broken up on Saturday, after the prizes competed for during the fortnight had been distributed by the Duchess of Connaught.

A young man, engaged in a bicycle contest at Coventry on Saturday, came into collision with another competitor, and was thrown to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries.

Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. M'Call, of Glasgow, were drowned on Saturday while bathing in the Gareloch.

Katherine Webster, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Thomas at Richmond, was executed on Tuesday in Wandsworth Gaol, having previously confessed that she alone had committed the crime.

The capital sentence upon John Biggs, a youth who was convicted of the murder of his sweetheart at Leicester, has been respited.

Three Irishmen, members of a Fenian Brotherhood, have been remanded at Durham upon a charge of brutally assaulting a fellow countryman, an Orangeman, whose life is in danger.

Two colliers, on Saturday night, quarrelled in a public-house near Hexham, and one stabbed the other, causing almost immediate death.

A labourer at Offham, Kenz, hanged himself in the presence of his wife, daughter, and other persons, who believed that he was only joking when he announced his intention.

The movements upon the Stock Exchange have not been very important, but prices are as a rule firm, and closed in nearly all cases at about the best. Consols for the week are a shade easier at 98 sellers.

OBITUARY.—Major S. C. Baldwin, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. J. K. M'Causland, C. B., Ben. Ret.; General R. J. Stotherd, R.E.; General C. Hagart, C.B.; Major the Hon. Ralph Hare, late R.A.; Sir C. S. Osborne; Dr. Clement Williams; Vice-Admiral H. A. Story; the Hon. Capt W. Langdon, R.N.; the Hon. O. Baillie; the Hon. Sir E. Dess-Thompson, C. B.; J. H. Heigham, J.P. and D. L. for Suffolk; W. Nicol, late M.P. for Dover, and of Bombay; Dowager Lady Carington.

The long-pending Ministerial crisis at Constantinople has ended in the final retirement of Khaireddin Pasha and the appointment of Aarifi Pasha as President of the Council, the office of Grand Vizier being abolished. Safvet Pasha succeeds Caratheodori Pasha as Foreign Minister.

Some apprehensions are entertained that the Greek frontier question will now become a source of possible danger, as the new Cabinet at the Porte are not regarded as disposed towards concession.

The University Bill is not expected to be discussed by the French Senate before the vacation, which is now close at hand. The chief question of the moment is that of renewing the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain, to which the Protectionist party is opposed. At a great meeting, held at Lyons, a vote in favour of free trade was passed after a speech from M. Pascal Duprat.

There is still considerable dissension among the Bonapartist papers, several of which refuse to recognize Prince Jerome as their chief unless he makes a decided retraction of his former anticlerical opinions.

The second court-martial at Berlin upon the loss of the German ironclad Grosser Kurfurst has resulted in an adverse decision for the Admiral in command, who has been sentenced to six months' detention in a fortress, and Captain Kuhne has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Incendiary fires continue to be reported from various Russian towns. The removal of the Circassian population from the Caucasus is being carried on, according to some reports, with great rigour and harshness.

Some excitement is reported to exist among the Bulgarian population of Eastern Roumelia in consequence of the decision of the International Commission that the post-office and telegraph administrations shall be intrusted to Turkish *employés*.

Much damage to shipping at Trieste was caused on Monday by a violent hurricane, and several lives were lost.

The feeling in the United States against the scheme for an Inter-Oceanic Canal, discussed at Paris, is becoming stronger, and the newspapers insist that the Washington Government should oppose the extension of European power or influence upon the American Continent.

Notwithstanding the reduced population of Memphis, Tennessee, through emigration, numerous fresh cases of yellow fever continue to present themselves. Fears are entertained that the disease may extend at New Orleans, and other towns are adopting strict quarantine regulations.

The Peruvian Government telegraph that the ironclad Huascar has entered the port of Iquique, after a successful engagement with the Chilian blockading squadron.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE RISE OF THE NILE.

ALEXANDRIA, August 1.—The Nile is slowly rising, and is already four pics above the level reached at the same date last year.

SITTING BULL.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—It is officially, announced that the Indian Chief Sitting Bull has fled to Canada.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The local Board of Health has issued an address deprecating the stringent quarantine adopted by the surrounding localities against arrivals from New Orleans, and declaring it to be quite uncalled for, as there is less fever in the city than might be expected considering the epidemic that has raged elsewhere. The address congratulates the inhabitants on the encouraging sanitary prospects of the city.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Four physicians have been appointed to attend the indigent sick in this city. Many people are joining the camp established outside the town.

"H.M.S. PINAFORE" IN CHANCERY.

THE case of Gilbert and Sullivan v. the Comedy Opera Company came before the Master of the Rolls this afternoon. It was a motion by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, who are the author and composer respectively of "H. M. S. Pinafore," to prevent its representation at the Imperial Theatre this evening by the defendants' company. Mr. Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Everett appeared for the plaintiffs, and was about to open the case, when the defendants objected that the affidavits detailing the facts had not been filed. The Master of the Rolls said that the plaintiff must undertake to file the affidavits, and he would hear the plaintiffs' motion *ex parte*. Mr. Ince, Q.C., continuing, said that the theatre was last night the scene of a disgraceful riot by the roughs who were in the theatre. The plaintiffs had leased "H. M. S. Pinafore" to the defendants' company for a run of not less than 100 nights, and the defendants now claimed that they had acquired the copyright of the piece, and acting upon this supposition they had advertised a representation at the Imperial Theatre to-night. The proposed run of 100 nights had been exceeded, and the plaintiffs had received a royalty of eight guineas for each representation. The question as to the copyright would be determined at the trial, and the plaintiffs were most anxious to prevent a repetition of the scenes which had occurred last night. The Master of the Rolls said that at present he had a strong impression against the defendants, and upon the *ex parte* application he should grant an injunction restraining the defendants from performing "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Imperial Theatre to-night.—*Globe*, August 1.

THE NEW PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CONTRACT.

AN influential deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Manners, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, at the Treasury, Whitehall, on July 29, on the subject of the India and China and Australian postal contract in conjunction with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service. The deputation included, among others, Mr. J. Holms, M.P., Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Torr, M.P., Mr. Ripley, M.P., Mr. Saul Isaac, M.P., Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. E. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Mellor, M.P., Mr. Bates, M.P., and Mr. D. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. H. B. Strangways, Mr. Anderson, Mr. H. A. Bevan, &c.—

Mr. J. Holms, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said it consisted principally of merchants and shipowners interested in the trade with Australia, and their object in coming there was to submit for consideration points relating to the contract of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the Government. It was a settled principle in this country that where there was private enterprise nothing should be given in the way of subsidy. During the last two years there had been a legitimate source of competition in the carrying of mails between the Cape and the United States to and from England. The hon. gentleman quoted the service between Liverpool and New York, as set forth in the report of the Postmaster-General, in support of the views of the deputation against subsidies. That report, he said, stated that the arrangement between the Cunard and White Star Companies and the Government, although more expensive than that which had previously existed, had the great advantage of securing to the public the use of the most efficient steam-vessels employed in the Transatlantic service, and had not failed to give general satisfaction. In order to admit of better terms being obtained by the Post Office at some future time, should circumstances become more favourable, the arrangement had been made for one year only, and was terminable at six months' notice. The feeling of the deputation was that if such success had attended the system to the West, as we were far more indebted to the East for trade, care should be taken to develop as much as possible the trade with it. In 1877 our exports to the United States of America were about 19 millions sterling, while our exports to countries east of Suez—viz., China, Japan, Ceylon, and Australia—were 62½ millions sterling, and our imports over 75 millions, and from America they were 71 millions. Moreover, the merchants trading in the Eastern Seas were entitled to a good, cheap, and inexpensive service for the conveyance of their goods.

He then dwelt on the inexpediency of the Government entering into contracts for a lengthened period, and pointed out by what means a shorter service for the conveyance of mails might be established at an enormous saving to this country, and with a vastly improved service. He dwelt on the importance of the service between England and Australia not being heavily subsidised, as the Peninsular and Oriental Company already enjoyed a large income from emigrants; and he looked forward to the day when the subsidy would cease, when all turmoil would be at an end, and free competition might have a start. The Orient Company had put on vessels of great magnitude and speed, but they could not compete heartily and freely with largely-subsidised opposition, such as they found in the postal service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The deputation hoped that the Government, before concluding any new postal convention with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, would reconsider the whole question. The deputation disclaimed any intention of appearing there in a spirit hostile to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who had always done their work admirably. They only desired to bring facts to the mind of the Government which would guide them in their decision.

After some remarks from Mr. Bell, Sir D. Cooper, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Gardiner (of Australia), and Mr. Anderson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said—I do not know that we can discuss this question now very well. I am very much obliged to you for all that we have heard. The matter must very speedily come forward, and I therefore think that we had better adjourn any discussion to another place.

REFORM IN INDIA.

INDIAN affairs, both civil and military, are (the *Standard* remarks) at the present moment occupying an unusual degree of attention.—

In the debates in Parliament great stress has been laid upon the necessity of reorganising the costly military system established in that empire, and it is gratifying to know that a Special Commission has been appointed in India for the purpose of investigating the whole subject. It is evident from this and other circumstances that the Indian Government is resolved to grapple boldly and promptly with the question. As the Anglo-Indian army—including in that term both the Native and European elements—cannot be said to be the creation of yesterday, and as it has once, if not twice, undergone the process of reorganisation—this admission of the necessity for further inquiry implies that there is something unsatisfactory in its present state. It is reasonable to expect that in attempting to reorganise our Indian army we shall apply a more exacting test to its efficiency than has been previously enforced. Its sphere of action has become wider, and the antagonists it may possibly have to deal with in the future are far more formidable than any it has perhaps at any time encountered in the past. The question of officering it properly should be made superior to every other consideration, for it was "British leading" first taught Indian troops how to conquer against greater odds and superior strength. An understanding on the subject of their great and costly armies with the principal native chiefs becomes every day of greater importance; and in the search for effecting economy our Government will sooner or later be compelled to adopt measures which the great chiefs would be wise to avert by well-timed and real concessions. Another topic that suggests itself in connection with the native forces is that of armament; and here it will doubtless be found that if neither the cavalry nor the infantry receive improved weapons, they will at least be armed after a more uniform fashion than they are at present. For the English Government the question of the efficiency of the Anglo-Indian army is the most vital concern. Upon it depends the fabric of our empire, both against external aggression and internal disunion and sedition. But there can be no doubt that if it is established on that improved basis which the experience of its best officers suggests, our Sepoy army will be quite capable of accomplishing deeds with those achieved by the soldiers of Lake and Wellesley, of Napier and Pollock.

THE COST OF THE ZULU WAR.

IN the House of Commons, on the 31st of July, on the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said—Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of moving that you do now leave the chair. It had been in my mind that I might make the few observations I have to make in Committee; but I find that we may perhaps be some time before getting into Committee, and I believe it will be more convenient to the House that I should say now what I have to say. We promised some time ago that we would lay the estimate for the vote of credit for the war in South Africa on the table of this House before the close of July, and I am just within that promise, having delayed as long as possible, for the obvious reason that we were anxious to get the latest intelligence, and form as far as we could an idea of what was likely to be the expense of the war. We have not received absolutely final intelligence; but we have received intelligence of a character which renders me less indisposed to offer an estimate as to what the probable cost of the war may be. I have mentioned more than once in the House that according to the best calculations we were able to make we believed that the additional expenditure on the army services for the war was at the rate of about half a million a month. Recently I have gone with more care into this expenditure, and have discussed with the accountant-general of the army, and also with the accountant-general of the navy, all the information they had at their command. The result is this: the War Office calculate that the net cost of the war beyond the sums already provided in the army estimates will be covered by half a milion a month, and they carry this expenditure at the full rate up to the end of July. From that time they consider that the expenditure ought to diminish rapidly, though probably it would not come to an end immediately and entirely. They, therefore, propose to allow a further sum of 450,000l. for the possible expenditure on army account for what might be the remaining period of the war. The navy have given an estimate of half a million as the probable cost of the transport, and we have allowed the sum of 50,000l. for contingencies. Under those circumstances the vote of credit which I shall lay upon the table is for the sum of 3,000,000l., that is to say, 2,450,000l. for the army 500,000l. for the navy, and 50,000l. for contingencies. That is the best estimate we can form of what is likely to be required. At the same time the House is, of course, aware that in these matters there is room for uncertainty and doubt—(hear, hear)—until we receive full and accurate accounts. Reckoning, however, according to the accounts we have received and the rate of drawing on the Treasury chest, I feel perfectly satisfied that a vote of this character will be if not sufficient for the whole expense of the war, at all events sufficient for anything that will be required to be provided between this and the next session of Parliament; but I hope that it will fully cover the expenditure that will have to be incurred. (Hear, hear) That being the case, I must also remind the House that that expenditure, which will raise the total amount advanced by this country on account of the South African war, to something like 4,500,000l., including what was voted at the end of last year is expenditure which ought certainly not to fall on the whole upon the Imperial Exchequer. (Cheers.) From the earliest period of these transactions, and, indeed, from the early period of the previous war that was going on at the Cape—what was called the Transkei war—we have kept before the notice of the colonial authorities the fact that the advances that were made by this country were not be be considered as admitting that we undertook to bear the whole of those expenses ourselves. Well, I do not know that at the present moment I can conveniently go into the details of the claims that we have against the colony. The papers which have been presented to the House, and especially those which have been presented in the last day or two, will show what the views of her Majesty's Government have been. Sir Stafford Northcote, after referring in some detail to the recently-published despatches, said—It is now the intention of her Majesty's Government to send out one or two officers—the Accountant General of the Army and another gentleman, probably from the Treasury—at once to Natal or the Cape, whichever may be most convenient, in order to examine these accounts, and to see in what way the expenditure can be both criticised and properly apportioned between the Imperial and the Colonial sources. I think before the House reassembles the House will be in possession of information that will enable us to deal much more satisfactorily with that question than we are able at the present moment to do. Therefore the net result of what I have at the present moment to say is this, that we have to provide temporarily for this sum of 3,000,000l., which will be required in order to carry us on, as we believe to the end of the war. Well, then, I have only to say how that sum affects the finances of the year. The House will bear in mind that at the time of the Budget I estimated the income of the year at 83,055,000l., and the ordinary expenditure, exclusive of anything that might come under the head of the Zulu war, at 81,154,000l., showing at that time a surplus of 1,900,000l. Since that time some supplementary estimates have been presented which bear upon the face of them the amount of 89,000l., which in reality will only amount to 64,000l., because the vote for the Cyprus pioneers is merely transferred from under another head of the estimates. Add to that the vote of credit which I shall have to ask for on account of the Zulu war, and we get an expenditure of 84,218,000l., showing a deficiency of income of 1,163,000l. Well, Sir, the revenue prospects for the year are—I cannot say brilliant. (Hear, hear.) At the same time they are not so unsatisfactory as to lead to the belief that they will fall short of the estimate in the long run. (Ministerial cheers.) The estimates were very carefully taken, and I have gone through the present financial returns with the heads of the Revenue Departments, and upon the whole I am of opinion that we may fairly reckon at the present time upon the amount of revenue which we took for our basis in the month of April. I therefore take the deficiency at 1,163,000l., and I have to remind the House that that is the sum which we hope and expect to recover from the South African Colonies. (Cheers.) We claim still against them in respect of what was advanced in former years. I therefore think that we may consider that we have only to make a temporary provision for the present war. Of course some little time must be taken in ascertaining what the exact outcome of these arrangements may be, but at the present the House is only to be asked to make temporary provision for this sum by granting to us the right and privilege to issue Exchequer bonds for the amount of 1,200,000l. That will cover the amount, and will, I think, bring the ways and means of the year up to the amount that is required for its expenditure. I shall not, of course, make that proposal in Committee of Ways and Means to-day. That is a matter of which I give notice for Monday. What I have to do to-day is merely to move for the renewal of those bonds, which are at the present time falling due.

Mr. Childers said that in two years they had had six financial statements, and they might possible have a seventh at the commencement of next session. He wished to remind the House exactly what those statements came to. They commenced with an estimate in February of last year of six millions in connection with the war in the East. That was attended with an additional expenditure, or a deficit in the Budget of the present year, of between 1,100 and 1,200,000l. Now he wished to put these statements together, just to show the House in one figure what they came to. In the Budget of last year, and with a vote of six millions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an additional taxation of 3,750,000l. In the present year it was brought up to 4½ millions, and on that basis the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that at the end of the present financial year the whole of the extraordinary expenditure should be paid off. The estimate they had now before them came to this, that whereas in the Budget the other day there was an accumulated deficit in the two first years of 4,933,000l., and that was to be supplemented by an additional deficit of 1,164,000l., so that at the end of the present year, instead of all the extraordinary expenditure having been paid off, they would be landed in a deficit of 6,094,000l. The difference between the Budget of last year and the statement they had just heard was the difference between the balance at the end of the present year and that deficit of 6,094,000l. After referring to the proposal to meet war expenditure by deferred payments, the prospects of repayment by the colonies, and the condition of the revenue, Mr. Childers said he thought the point to which he had drawn attention, viz., the carrying forward of a sum of six millions beyond that which was expended in connection with the war in the East, was a matter which deserved the serious consideration of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Peel thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound in honour almost to allow them to go on, and he appealed to the Government for their opinion as to whether that evening was not a fitting opportunity. He for one was prepared at once to go into the subject most fully—(laughter and Opposition cheers]—and no doubt the hon. gentlemen on his side and on the other would be ready to do the same.

After an explanation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Childers, the subject dropped.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

IN the House of Commons Mr. M. E. Grant Duff moved—"That, having regard alike to the traditions of our rule in India and to the expediency of establishing, at an early period, by the joint action of the mother country, its colonies, and dependencies, an institution, in which the productions of all those colonies and dependencies should be adequately represented, it is undesirable that the Indian Museum, collected at great cost by the East India Company, and taken over by the Crown, should now be broken up and distributed." The hon. member said what struck foreigners coming to London was that there was not in this great city any single place to which one could go and get an idea of the actual state of any one of their colonies and dependencies. He might quote for a couple of hours from memorials emanating from the leading commercial bodies throughout the country in favour of a Colonial and Indian Museum. He did not desire to commit the House to the establishment of such an institution at the present moment, provided he received a positive assurance from the Government that it was not intended for the present to disperse the Indian Museum. (Hear, hear.) He should be sorry that by a rash and unnecessary act committed at the present moment India should be put in the disagreeable position of first throwing away her valuable collection, and then of incurring the expense of re-collecting it when she passed into the hands of rulers more impressed than her present rulers seemed to be with the importance of visual teaching. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Egerton suported the resolution.

Mr. Fawcett did not controvert the opinion of hon. members as to the advantage of having an Indian Museum in London, but he thought it would not be justice to India that she should have to contribute towards its expense, or that any endeavour on the part of the Government to economise should be checked.

Dr. L. Playfair said the President of the Science and Art Department, the Prince of Wales, on the part of the Commissioner of 1851, was prepared to give facilities for keeping the collection in their building, at a great reduction of the rent, should the Government desire it. (Hear, hear.) This, he thought, was not the time to scatter a collection of this kind.

Mr. B. Hope, Sir E. Colebrooke, and Sir G. Bowyer joined in the requests to the Government to accede to the motion.

Mr. W. E. Forster thought it rather hard to make the Indian Government pay for this museum. Rather than let it be broken up the Government should pay 2,000l. a year, and place it in the hands of those who knew how to make a show attractive.

Mr. Stanhope was glad that the question affecting the taxpayers of India had been brought forward, because he ventured to say that whether the idea of a central colonial museum was realized or not, the cost of it could never be charged on the revenues of India. He believed the reason why the Asiatic Society had not prospered was because this scheme of a great central museum was constantly dangled before the eyes of the public. If they were to withdraw that, efforts might be made to endow the Asiatic Society and put it on a more satisfactory basis than it now stood. The Secretary of State attached great value to this collection, and he believed the great object he had at heart might be accomplished without any cost to the revenues of India. The object of the Secretary of State was by means of this proposal to make the museum more generally useful to the public than at present, and from time to time to transmit some of the exhibits to various parts of the kingdom, where they could be seen to special advantage. A small committee had been appointed at the India Office to carry out the arrangement. They had been instructed to do everything in their power to retain the Indian character of the collection, and they would be willing to receive suggestions from gentlemen interested in the subject. Although the question of economy was a secondary one in connection with the subject, it was, he thought, rather a matter for congratulation that while making the museum more useful, a saving of nearly 5,000l. a year would be effected. It seemed to be argued that the collection ought to be kept where there were no skilled persons to superintend and explain it; but he put it to the House whether the collection would not be more useful if transported to places where such persons were to be found.

Sir J. Lubbock had heard with great regret the decision of the Government. He pointed out that no body was so well able as the Indian Government to maintain and develop the Museum; but they would not be in a position to do so if this scheme were carried out.

After some remarks from Sir G. Campbell and Mr. E. Jenkens,

The amendment was withdrawn.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 30th July.

Staff Commander H S Ley has been promoted to be Staff Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Lieutenants:—

Royal Marine Artilly.—H D Drake. and W D Marshall.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—D L Barrett, and H G Fraser.

Chief Engineer F W Sutton has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Inspector of Machinery.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mell, 1st August.

Royal Artillery, Major A K Rideout to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Major Henry T Vachell (late Bombay) to be Lieut-Col. Major I Ketchen (late Madras) to be Lieut-Col. Captain H F P Lewis to be Major. Captain T Walker (late Bombay) to be Major. Captain W S Hebbert (late Madras) to be Major. Lieut P Hussey to be Captain. Lieut H T S Yates to be Captain. Lieut H E Preston to be Captain. Lieut J P Rogers to be Captain. Lieut C H Scott to be Captain. Lieut G R Hadaway to be Captain Lieut E T D Cotton to be Captain. Major B Baring, C.S.I., retires from the Service.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery:—

Lieut-General H A Carleton, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be General. Major-General Sir H E L Thuillier, C. S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut General. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J Hills, C.B., V.C., (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-General. Captain and Brevet Major G. H. J. M. Chapman, 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain F G Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, to be Major.

A SMART SWINDLE.—Those whose minds are exercised as to the *modus operandi* of earning a living without working for it, may obtain a hint by the perusal of the following:—A West Indian, named Johnson, and a Mahomedan, his mistress, a few days ago engaged a house in the Taltollah section of the town, and retained the services of a Mahomedan as general servant. Not long after he took this man into his confidence and got him to give out among people in search of employment, that he had taken the contract for supplying the new (?) jetties with labourers of all classes—a cooly to a jemadar of works—whose salaries were to vary from Rs. 6 to 30, and instructed him to act as recruiter. In this capacity, the servant daily brought him batches of men of various callings, who, anxious to obtain employment, eagerly flocked to the premises. The names of the applicants and the nature of the duties they were to perform were entered in a book kept for the purpose. The men selected being of the most ignorant, and credulous class; they were led to believe that they would be required to wear uniforms badges distinguishing them from labourers belonging to the old jetties, and that for the making up of these they would have to deposit a certain sum of money, proportionate of course to their wages. By way of giving a colour of genuineness to the transaction, the female defendant set to work and commenced measuring the height of each man for a coat, together with the circumference of his waist and head for a belt and turban. Memorandums of these were kept in a book, as also the sum deposited, and the men engaged told to call on a specified date. In this wise they managed to raise a large sum of money, and lived very comfortably for a time. One day, however, during last week they caught a tartar, in the person of one who was not such as full as he was taken to be. This individual deposited a sum of Rs. 17, and having reason to doubt the sincerity of the defendants, instituted inquiries and learnt that they were a set of impostors. He hastened and informed his fellow-victims of it, and they, coming across the servant, who still went about his task of recruiting, seized and made him over to the tender mercies of the police. Johnson and his mistress were subsequently arrested. All three now await their trial.—*Statesman.*

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OFFICERS COMMANDING.

(United Service Gazette.)

It has been said, that if an angel came down from heaven to command a British regiment, he would probably fail to give satisfaction to all under his orders. In spite of the joys of this much-coveted and highly reponsible post, it has many drawbacks and trials. The team is not always easy to drive. The officers require delicate management, and so do the men. If the former be dealt with too much in the spirit of the martinet, they are very apt to kic over the traces, and can give no little trouble without laying themselves open to the charge of contumacious opposition; where the colonel is weak or injudicious, whether over-much disposed to humour their whims or fancies, or vacillating yet obstinately narrow-minded, they will often take the bit between their teeth, and go very near upsetting the coach. As for the rank and file, the commanding officer's powers over them are so much wider and more clearly defined, that they cannot exactly resist his authority. But a good colonel means a good regiment. His influence for good or evil permeates the whole mass. If he be careless and indifferent, the regiment will be slack and slovenly; if he be arbitrary and severe, the men will never evince in trying times that excellent spirit which is the secret of every supreme and enduring effort. The ideal commanding officer is therefore a sufficiently rare type. He should be determined, yet considerate; prompt, yet on occasion cautious and slow to act. He should have all practical knowledge of his profession at his fingers' ends; be able not only to reprove, but show how errors should be set right. In his own little world he should be something of an autocrat; because if he only act wisely, all will look up to him, and abide by his will. Something also of a patriarch and constitutional monarch, alive to his responsibilities, if also concious of his powers.

The manifest advantage to a regiment in being well commanded has been so far recognized in all the most recent military reforms that the rule of selection for the post has for some years past been accepted at least nominally as law. The Duke of Cambridge was most unwilling, it was said, to become the depository of this most difficult patronage, but with that loyalty to the wishes of the public as expressed through Parliament and the press, for which His Royal Highness is so well known, he took up and bore to the best of his ability the burden laid upon him. It may, perhaps, be said that he has exercised his powers of selection somewhat scantily; that, although in certain conspicuous cases he has advanced thoroughly capable men, in others he has allowed a long day of grace to men clearly unfitted for command. But if selection has not been practised as widely as seems desirable, that part of the new rule which declared that no colonel should retain his office for more than five years has, with certain remarkable exceptions, been carefully observed. These exceptions are those to which we referred a week or two ago, where colonels with so-called vested interests have been suffered to hold on for a much longer period, who may yet, for all we know, continue colonels in perpetuity. Of their individual fitness nothing disparaging need be said. It is possible, nay probable, that these particular twenty-three may in most respects compare favourably with any commanding officers in the service, but in one they are obviously inferior. They are not new and fresh to their work. They have had their regiments already far longer than the limit decided upon as that beyond which colonels should not retain a regimental command. If there is any meaning in the five years' rule as applied to regimental lieutenant-colonelcies, it certainly becomes a dead letter as applied to them. Why should twenty-three regiments or battalions be deprived of the blessings and advantages which are commonly supposed to flow from the action of the new broom. Apart from the great question of the utter stagnation in the ranks below them while they are suffered still to block the way, the not less obvious necessity for maintaining the efficiency of their regiment should lead the authorities to try either persuasion or gentle compulsion to oblige them to move on.

THE MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(The Times.)

A single intelligent glance at Mr. Giffen's compendious volume, "The Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom," may serve not only to show what is meant by Government in these days, but also to increase the self-respect of the governed. Providence, which is another name for salutary legislation, requires, first and foremost, an exact knowledge of facts, and this is only to be obtained by collecting them industriously and by searching from every accessible record, and by every sound test. The importance of this knowledge is abundantly proved by the errors always arising from the want of it, and, in another way, by the incessant demands made by the public, and taken up by a certain class of legislators, for information which very often exists, ready furnished, in the series of which this years's number lies before us, or in other like returns. In the House of Commons it is not an unusual thing for a member to rise up and very innocently put a question which it would cost ten or twenty thousand pounds to answer, besides several days' labour on the part of some thousand overworked officials, when all that is wanted can be got by looking to the index of this volume and turning to the pages indicated. In so large and various a field, it would not be possible to single out one or two points without seeming to neglect all the rest. For the present it may be enough to show that modern government is not merely taxation, or restriction of personal liberty, or imposition of public duties, or all these put together, but quite as much a benevolent and *quasi* domestic institution for ascertaining our wants and providing for their supply. The eye of Government is, indeed, always upon us, unconscious as we may be, and even prone to resent all prying interference. Every day and hour, it may be said, an account is taken of us, as the units in a living total and the members of a great body politic—very often, indeed, in a more special sense. No privacy, no seclusion, no utter indifference to the general results, can prevent our contributing to facts of national importance, and affording matter for philosophical inquiry. We may smile at statisticians, and dismiss them contemptuously from our regards, but they have all they want of us in the actual story of our lives. But no student of history, or inquirer into the condition of misgoverned populations, can be otherwise than grateful for the scientific curiosity happily felt on our account. It would be impossible now for any necessary of life to double or treble its cost in three months, for a frightful mortality to prevail long unchecked and even unknown, for populations to increase beyond the means of sustenance or to fall below the wants of industry or of defence, for the dangerous or idle classes to be found preponderating, for law to be everywhere set at naught and every vice find its covert or congenial quarter. The light of day reaches to every hole and corner of the land, for the darkest conspiracy has its inevitable results, and they appear in the continual reckoning.

Every child that sees the light of day contributes to the sum of births recorded in the first page of this volume. It is now very properly demanded that it shall have a record, even if it have failed at the very entrance of this mortal life. Should the child be that of a pauper, it will enjoy the distinction of special entry in the roll of pauperism, including a contribution to the fees of the medical officer. Should the child be in the line of descent to a property, however small, its birth or its death may have to be certified, on duly stamped paper, any number of times. The child will soon begin to consume the necessaries of life, and its comforts, its medicines, and a good deal more will be ranged under various categories. Nothing will escape the searching eye and touch of a necessarily paternal Government. Every mouth contributes to the consumption of food, measured and recorded not only in imports, but still more faithful in prices. Among other returns here are the prices of all the commodities contracted for by unions and other institutions. Some might suppose that the wheat or animal food grown on one's own farm, the vegetables produced in one's own garden, the milk, butter, and cheese that come out of one's own dairy, escape public recognition. This, however, is a mistake. They affect the prices, which, after all, are the most important figures in all statistical questions. The clothing of the merest babe will find its way to several returns, affecting colonies, foreign countries, and the commerce, not to say the peace and order, of the whole world. At a very early age, under four, the child goes to school, and contributes many successive and various items to the educational statistics given in this volume. It is on the books; it attends, or not, daily morning and evening; it passes or fails in the proper standard; it takes up special subjects or does not; it pays its penny or does not, or is excused, on one ground or another. Whatever it does or does not affects daily, weekly, and yearly returns, and tells on future legislation. The Census recurs, and it has to tell its little tale for the benefit of statists living, or to come centuries hence. It is a unit in one industry or another. Every now and then the returns of the population are ransacked for the materials of Parliamentary reform, redistribution of seats, municipal franchise, Dissenters' grievances' removal, and even Church extension. At a very early age, so as it be not in arms, the child has contributed half a unit to our railway statistics as often as it has travelled so much as a mile. It is vaccinated and is duly returned. The students of our Universities and Public Schools are finding their way into the returns. Before long all schools will be classed according to the matter of the instruction, and returned. So, too, apprentices, mill and factory operatives. All this time every glass of beer, sprits, or wine, every cup of tea or coffee, every lump of sugar, every cigar, every currant bun, every orange, tells on the revenue; every school book tells on the importantion of rags and Spanish grass. No employment can escape the statist. He follows his game into quarries, pits, and mines; down the river, across the channels and seas. He numbers the police, knows muster rolls by heart, effectives, and non-effectives, serving, in the reserves, or superannuated. The varieties and casualties of the recruiting service are his familiar pastime. Crime yields to him an inexhaustible harvest of significant figures. Here they all are. In these days the merest child writes letters and sends valentines. By and by it sends money orders, and even registers letters. Not one is lost to fame in its more comprehensive form. In due time it contributes to the important figures of savings' banks and friendly societies. On a holiday it visits the British Museum or the National Gallery, the Crystal Palace or Windsor Castle, and it swells the huge totals of the day's entertainment. It leaves the country, is a duly reported emigrant here and a duly reported immigrant in the colony. The growing lad keeps a dog or goes into domestic service, thereby adding to the licences. He has to seek admission to a hospital; he is sent to a reformatory; he is run over by an omnibus or a train; he is wrecked; he takes in a newspaper, or at least buys a single copy; he sues or is sued in [illegible] the County Court; he has to appear before a police [illegible] magistrate; he pays rates or is relieved out of them [illegible]; he marries, he dies, and in either case the ecclesiastical and the civil power contend for the honour of h[illegible] [illegible]nding down the fact to future time. Even if he sh[illegible]ould attempt to elude the recording angel ever on h[illegible] trail by hiding away altogether, he would be f[illegible] [illegible] and a unit in the sum of unaccountable disappearances. Of course, all sensible people will resign themselves to this law of universal recognition or record. [illegible] The best guarantee for safety and order is that everything should be known, and that the knowledge should be within everybody's reach.

The miscellaneous statistics, as the title indicates, are only a sub-division of the general statistics of the United Kingdom and Empire. Besides these there are the Trade and Navigation Returns, the Colonial and the Indian. The more comprehensive heading of the volume before us marks an increasing and progressive work, the interest of which must grow upon those who study the material concerns of the country, and even upon those who are not content to rest there. Speeches are often made and books often written that would not have been spoken or published had the authors been familiar with these figures. But it is plainer still that the science of statistics has a good deal to do before it can turn its vast store of materials to the best account. The internal migration of this country, increasing every year through the action of railways, the post office, newspapers, and new commercial movements, makes little figure in the statistics of the day. It is so much easier to suppose people natives of the soil where they are found and likely to remain there, whereas our population is a seething and eddying pool, fast abandoning all the ties of locality. The metropolis sets the example by drawing myriads into its bosom from far and near, and every town and village follows, till the only identity is that of the soil, plants, roads, and buildings. There are other changes in progress, more or less arising out of this universal movement. Distinctive features, complexions, figures, tones, idioms, and words are passing away, and every year it is becoming less easy to detect and classify them. This may not be strictly statistical matter, but the statist must lend a hand to the ethnologist and philologist, if only to redeem his study from the reproach of mere materialism.

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AND

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FOR

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